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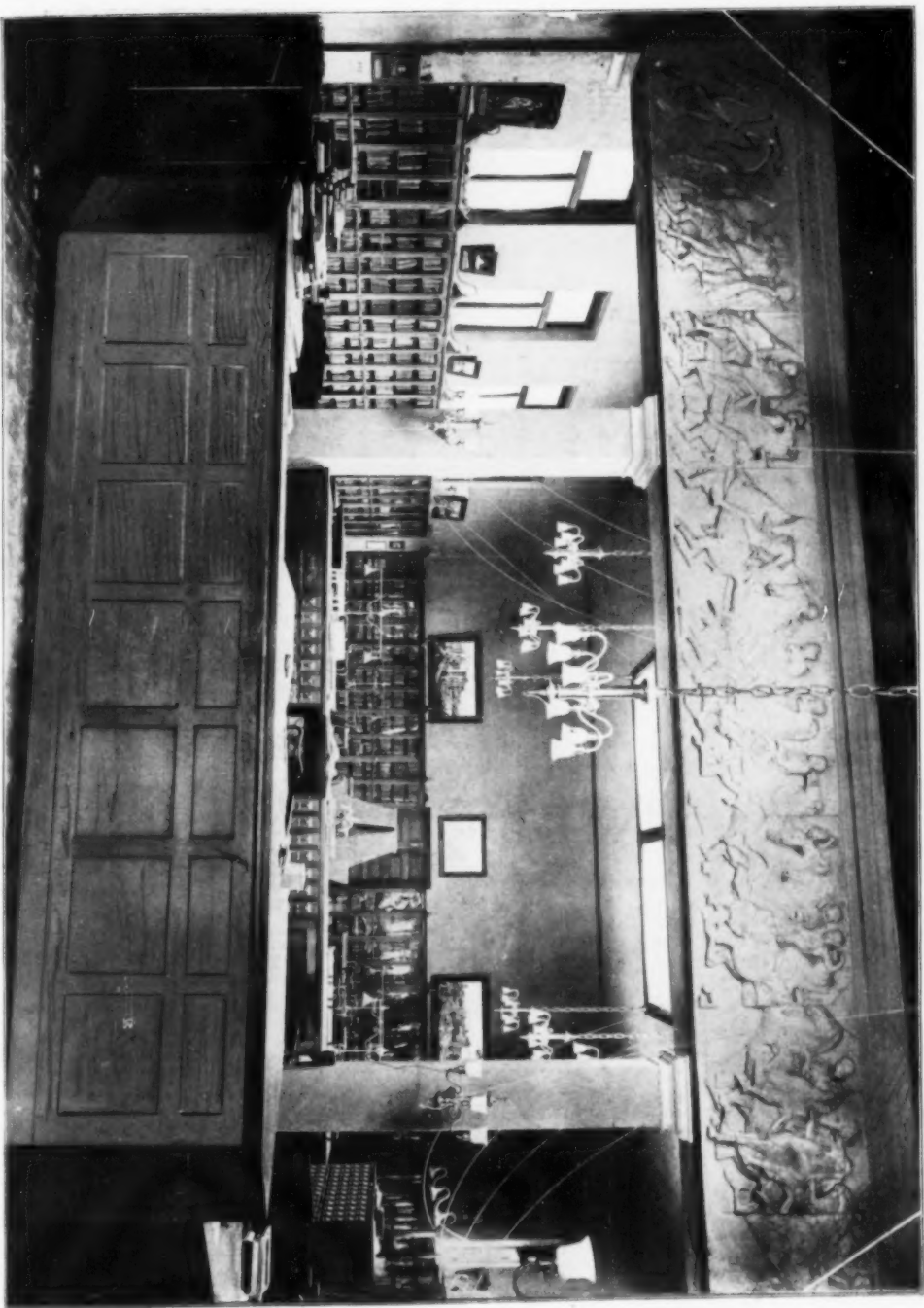
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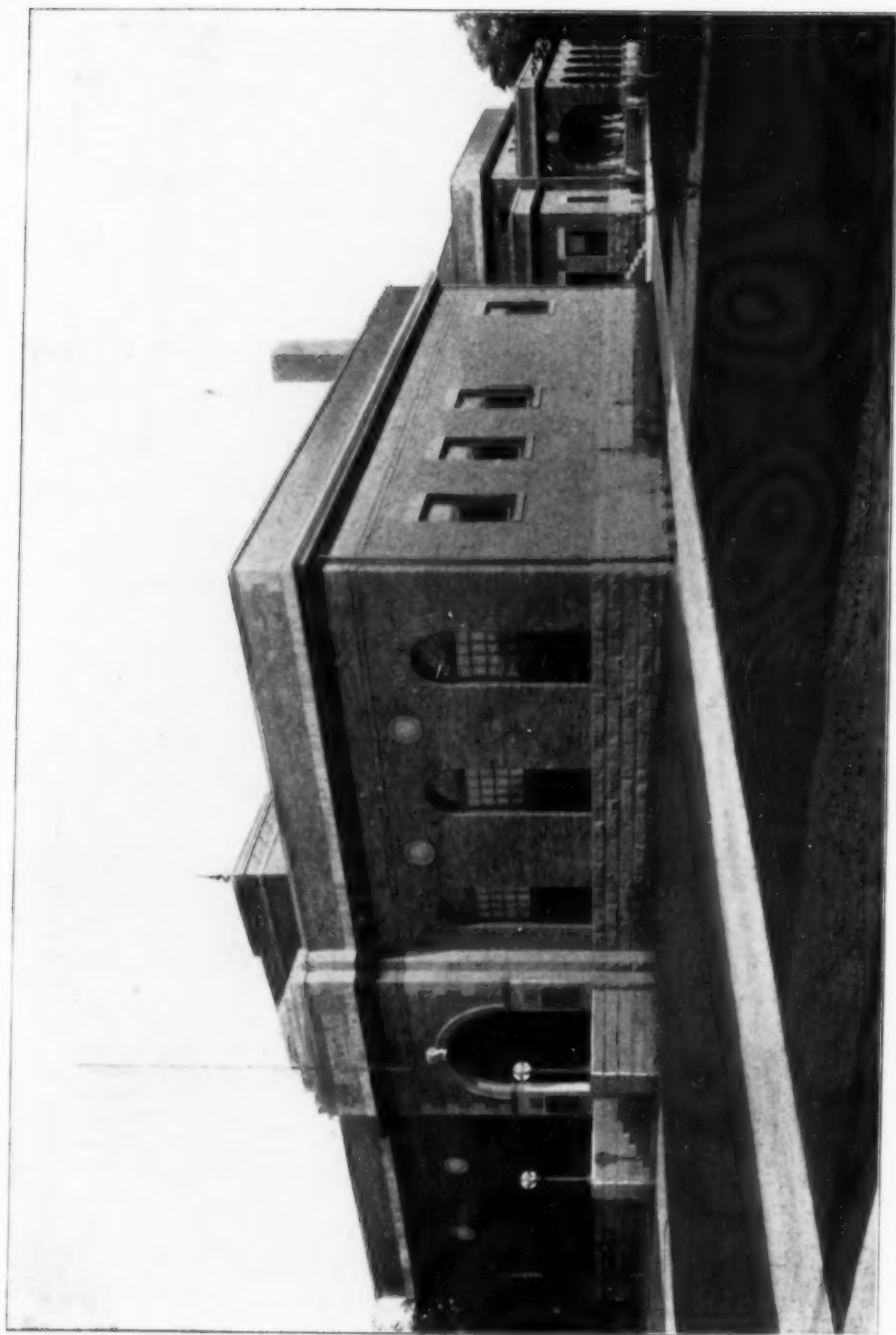
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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 29.

SEPTEMBER, 1904.

No. 9

PUBLIC library work in several of the larger cities will take on a new aspect within the next few years, as the systems of branch library buildings provided by Mr. Carnegie for New York, Brooklyn, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and other cities are completed and put into operation. New York so far leads in the number of Carnegie buildings now occupied; in Cleveland, the Woodland Carnegie branch has just been opened; in Brooklyn four buildings are well advanced and one is likely to be opened within the month; while in Philadelphia the work has not yet gone beyond the first stages. These Carnegie branches when completed will represent the "last word" in this class of library architecture, and should furnish a series of very interesting models for small library buildings, of a fixed book capacity ranging from ten to thirty thousand volumes. In New York the architects' problems were complicated by the difficulty of suitably adapting such buildings to the restrictions of the city lot, but in Brooklyn and Cleveland more ample sites have been available. The Woodland branch building is especially noteworthy for the beauty of its interior fittings, its spaciousness and excellent arrangement. In Brooklyn decorative features are subordinated, and the requirements of space and the convenience of readers have had first consideration, with admirable results. In all the buildings provision is made for lecture hall or auditorium, so that the libraries will become natural centers for university extension work, public school lectures, and like activities. The work now being done in the branch libraries of the cities named, as a rule in crowded quarters, with few facilities and under makeshift conditions, is so remarkable in extent and in character that it is not easy to estimate the great development that must follow the perfection of the branch system.

ACTUAL observation of the use made of these city branch libraries would go far to disarm the critics who see the public library simply as a purveyor of novels to the multitude. Quite aside from the reading of fiction, these libraries are sought in constantly in-

creasing numbers by people who wish books that will help them in their daily work. They are serious and very much in earnest. Books on telegraphy, on electrical mechanics, on accounting, carriage-making, manuals of all sorts of trades and industries, are asked for and diligently studied by men intent upon increasing their efficiency in their work. In the same way school education is continued for many young men and women by means of the public library, with a persistency that is remarkable and often touching. Every branch librarian comes in contact every working day with what the library is doing as a means of informal education and as a stimulus to individual development. The trouble is, we hear so much at library meetings and in expository form of the needs of students and of the educational mission of the librarian, that these phrases awaken a natural feeling of revulsion and a tendency to discount the value of work described with revivalist ardor in a well-worn vocabulary; but that is the fault of the speaker or of the vocabulary, not of the work itself.

THIS increased demand for books other than novels is touched upon by Mr. Churchill Williams in the current number of the *World's Work*. Inquiries addressed to librarians and to booksellers reveal the fact—which needed no special revelation—that although the demand for novels shows no diminution the demand for other books is growing more rapidly than the normal increase in number of readers would seem to indicate. Apparently, therefore, people do not read novels less, but other books more; and in this librarians will see the result of public library influence. They will recognize also the truth of Mr. Williams' prediction that to meet this growing demand "we are likely to have a great serving-up of books on history, biography, economics, sociology, and nature, all seasoned and garnished." This serving-up has been in process for several years past, and its development, so far as libraries are concerned, is likely to have one good result in necessitating more discrimination and better critical judgment in the selection of books other than fiction:

It is contrary to the usual rule of the LIBRARY JOURNAL to print articles so specific in their nature as to apply only to the closely specialized collections of a few large libraries. Miss Hasse's paper on classification with respect to numismatics is made an exception because of its general interest as a comparative study in the principles and methods of bibliography. As such it should interest all students of library methods and classification. No classification will ever be found perfect—and this is for two reasons: the personal equation that must enter into every human endeavor, and the advance in knowledge and in analysis through which new light is constantly thrown on old subjects. It is always a marvel that the Decimal Classification, put forth by a young man immediately after his college days, should on the whole have stood so satisfactorily the test of time; and it is a puzzling question whether, in bibliography as well as in life, to bear the ills we have or to fly to others that we know not of; whether to continue an established classification, which must of course prove more or less defective, or to confuse the new with the old by frequent modification. Probably the truth is between—that the main lines should be adhered to, but that as to detailed analysis, reclassification should follow on lines of present progress. This has been the thought of the Institut International de Bibliographie in publishing its extensions in detail of the Decimal Classification. Now comes Miss Hasse as a critic and also as a constructive bibliographer in the special field of her inquiry, and what she has to say throws no little light on the general question of classification.

Few men outside the library profession have been of more service in the library world than the late Samuel Putnam Avery, trustee of the New York Public Library and a helpful friend and benefactor of many other libraries as well. He brought to the service of his own library board a remarkable and unusual combination of breadth of mind and sympathy, with specific art knowledge, and that library owes to him the initiative or the reshaping of some of its most important collections. Active into the ninth decade of his well-filled life, Mr. Avery's services to the community increased with experience instead of decreasing with age, and as many public

institutions as private friends will sorrow for the loss of his ever-generous beneficence and sympathy.

## Communications.

### THE LIBRARY ASSISTANT.

Do not fail to comprehend the Creator and His qualifications for library assistants, is what I take to be a sane view of the series of articles entitled: "Library assistants, shortcomings and desirable qualifications," in the July number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Surely the librarian has under him a peculiar people whom he wishes to guide in the straight and narrow road! I take it that heretofore he has had a bad lot; the weak, the halt and generally maimed. At least, I infer that those who have applied and have been admitted were for the most part moral degenerates.

It is a sad state of affairs, deplorable, indeed, but let us cheer up; let the library trust henceforth see that its overseers appoint only specimens of perfect manhood and womanhood.

Writer no. 13 says, "Speaking of Pocahontas reminds me that library assistants ought not to be wooden Indians." It strikes me that the Lord made the librarian before he made the librarian's wooden Indian assistant, and if the librarian had not fallen and become petrified, he might have asked his Maker to at least make men and women for his assistants.

W. B. A. TAYLOR.

St. Louis, Mo.

### "SPORT" AS A "FINE ART."

In most of the systems of classification "Sports and pastimes" appear under "Fine arts," usually at the end of the section. No doubt for good reason in most cases, but sometimes, perhaps, as the result of a sort of helpless feeling that, after all, classification is a makeshift, and that the fairly obvious connection of certain pastimes (e.g., dancing, parlor theatricals) with aesthetics makes the division "art" as good a one as any other in which to shelve books on card games and shooting and skating.

Those who may have felt uneasy on this score can derive comfort from pages lv. cii. of J. W. Powell's 19th annual report of the Bureau of American Ethnology for 1897-98, or his article in the *American Anthropologist*, n. s. vol. 1, 1899, p. 1-40, on "The science of esthetology." According to Powell, esthetology includes these "pleasures": Games, Music, Graphic art, Drama, Romance, Poetry. He distinguishes five great classes of human activities. They are those connected with Pleasures (Esthetology), Industries (Technology), Institutions (Sociology), Languages (Philology), and Opinions (Sophiology). For further information I refer those interested to the articles themselves.

F. WEITENKAMPF.

## ON THE CLASSIFICATION OF NUMISMATICS.

BY ADELAIDE R. HASSE, *Chief of Document Department, New York Public Library.*

PERHAPS it is true that a large proportion of persons are not impelled to action until their own environment has been invaded. At any rate it happened, not very long ago, that the writer was called upon to submit for consideration a scheme of classification and annotation for a collection of literature on archives. The classification for history in the library possessing the literature on archives, was completed and in operation.

In making the necessary studies for the scheme required, the writer was struck, in the one case, by the lack of any recognition of the subject in some current classifications, and, in others, by the apparent confusion attending the location of the subject. Extending the subject to include the more obvious alliances of archives, the most curious digression which manifested itself was that made in the case of the literature of numismatics. This literature is really very numerous. Not only numerous, but substantial, in so far as it is practically not at all theoretical, but, indeed, very thoroughly material.

The question, it must be understood, is not of the classification of coins, seals and medals, but of books about these objects. We are, really, confronted with three points of view, viz., the classification of the objects, of the books about them, and of the ideas about both. The first we will eliminate as extraneous, and, at any rate, as self-determining. The second is our subject proper, and the third is an intrusion.

The classification of books, as differentiated from the classification of ideas, has so often been made the subject of remark in library literature, that we will do no more here than to raise the declaration as a standard, and proceed. Our contention is, that the classification of the literature of numismatics in those book classifications at present most generally in use, is inadequately, when it is not erroneously, conceived.

In order the more clearly to demonstrate our conception of the place of numismatics as a science, and, in consequence, of the place of the literature of numismatics, we find it ex-

pedient to make a hurried preliminary examination of certain extracts from the most familiar book classifications. In making these extracts, we confine ourselves to those subjects which we conceive to be properly allied to numismatics, and to those with which we conceive numismatics to have been improperly allied.

The two classifications most familiar to Americans are those devised by Melvil Dewey and the late Charles A. Cutter, entitled the Decimal and the Expansive classifications, respectively. We will refer to them as the D. C., and the E. C.

The fact that the former classification is, at present, the one more widely used, added to the fact that its subject grouping is supplying the basis of the bibliographical classification now in course of publication by the International Institute of Bibliography, make its assignment of our subject of the more immediate interest. Of its ten main groups the seventh is fine art, of which the third division is sculpture, and of this last again the seventh division is numismatics. The assignment implies that at the time of the invention of the scheme, its promoters ranked numismatics with æsthetics, and as a plastic art.

That some modification in the conception of numismatics has taken place, is evidenced by the contents of the recently published fasc. 15, of publication 25, of the International Institute of Bibliography.\* The subject of the fascicule is History, Geography, Biography, Genealogy. Section 3, paragraph one, of the notes following the introduction to that part of the fascicule devoted to history, is a memorandum on "auxiliary sciences." We translate: "The auxiliary sciences of history are divided into two groups, 1st., The auxiliary historical sciences which, like history, purpose to revive the past by supplying to the historian the means of research; 2d, The purely auxiliary sciences, such as bibliography, geography, etc., which are not historical sciences, but which are for the historian, auxiliary sciences. . . . The auxiliary his-

\* Brussels, Paris, Zürich, 1903.

torical sciences, on the contrary, belong to history. Certain among them, by reason of the equal interest which they have in other subjects, and the desirability of not duplicating rubrics, are classed elsewhere. Among the auxiliary historical sciences may be named: I., Archæology (which is the general science of the monumental remains and the customary objects of past generations); *a*, artistic archæology (architecture, sculpture, etc.); *b*, sigillography or sphragistics, *c*, numismatics (coins and medals); *d*, iconography; *e*, heraldry; *f*, archæology of customs. II., Epigraphy (which comprises those sciences required in the deciphering and criticism of ancient engraved inscriptions); classed in 417 with philology. III., Palæography (which is the art of reading ancient documents written on parchment, papyrus or paper); classed in 417 with philology. IV., Diplomatics (which teaches the use of those documents not yet available for historical purposes); classed in 902.1. V., Historical criticism (which teaches the use, etc., of the chronicles); classed in 902.2. VI., Chronology (which fixes events); classed in 902.3. VII., Genealogy, classed in 929. And, one might add, VIII., Archivistics (which is the art of preserving and arranging ancient written documents); classed in 902.5."

We protest in I., *b*, first against the forced synonymy of sphragistics and sigillography, and secondly, against the assignment of either the one or the other to æsthetics. Any dictionary will sustain the first protest, and the second we hope may be sustained by those illustrations which we shall present in the case of numismatics. In I., *c*, we protest against the inclusion of coins and medals under numismatics provided the term sigillography is retained. To declare sigillography and sphragistics to be synonymous, and then to withdraw medals, the objects studied by the sigillographist, is, at least, a confusion. We are aware that no less an authority than the British Museum does, in its periodically issued subject indexes, combine numismatics and sigillography. It is a perfectly permissible licence when practiced in a private enterprise, and, as is done here, explained by the necessary references. It is not a permissible licence when practiced by an exemplary body such as the International Institute of Bibliography is, and when published in guides

intended for international use. Our second protest, the assignment of numismatics to æsthetics, will be more fully elaborated in the course of this inquiry, and we merely register it here in passing. I., *d-f*, do not concern the present inquiry. II, we believe to be improperly placed in 417. Our reason will be shown by the table introduced in the course of this inquiry, and may be inferred from our argument in behalf of a reassignment of numismatics. III. we also believe to be improperly placed, as we will attempt to show by the table to follow. IV., is more properly classed, but not wholly satisfactorily so. Neither the classification nor the definition is entirely satisfactory. Our amendment to both will be shown in the table to follow, and in its accompanying remarks. V. is out of place here. Historical criticism accompanies historiography, and belongs rather to the productive than to the contributory historical sciences. VI. and VII. do not materially concern the present inquiry. One fails, in the case of VIII., to adjust the interpolation, quite like an afterthought, with the elaborate, but impracticable, scheme printed a few pages further on in the fascicule, under "902.5. Archivistique."

These are, however, a good many concessions to the development of the method of historical inquiry, as compared with that recognized by the English D. C. Let us see how much they concede. The usual "General History" group is arranged as follows: "9(0) Généralités et ouvrages généraux. 9(00) Histoire universelle; histoire générale. 9(....) Histoire particulière des divers pays et localités. 90 science de l'histoire; sciences auxiliaires de l'histoire. 901 Théories de l'histoire; philosophie de l'histoire; synthèses des faits historiques. 902 Méthodologie; sciences historiques auxiliaires; étude des sources générales de l'histoire. 902.2 diplomatique. 902.3 critique historique. 902.4 chronologie historique. 902.5 archivistique; dépôts d'archives. 902.6 archéologie; antiquités."

Our general criticism of this arrangement is, that it represents to us a confused idea as to the difference between crude material and manufactured product, i.e., historical sources and the narrative contrived by means of the sources; between testimony and the transliteration of testimony, i.e., sources and the facilities for deciphering them.

The confusion is the more embarrassing in that some portion both of the material and of the product is excluded here, and relegated to another assignment. We cannot stop to comment on any assignments except on such as may relate to our subject. Diplomats is included in the above arrangement. Diplomats is a science of records. It is an inclusive science, including the science of paper and parchment records (archives), metal records (coins) and stone, etc., records (inscriptions). We find diplomats and archaeology divided by the interpolation of two historiographical sciences. We find only paper records recognized. The records of civilizations, and they were considerable, antedating the era of paper records, are disregarded. The confused conception referred to is further displayed in the sub-arrangement under archivistics. This arrangement is as follows: "902.51, Science, technique, organization des archives. 902.53, Collection des archives. 902.531, d'après les lieux de dépôts actuels des archives. 902.532, d'après les institutions, établissements, etc. 902.533 d'après les catégories diverses de documents d'archives. 902.534 d'après l'objet traité dans les pièces d'archives. 902.55 Répertoire et catalogues de documents d'archives. 902.551 par dépôts d'archives. 902.551.5 catalogues généraux. 902.552 par institutions. 902.553 par catégories diverses de documents. 902.554 par objet traités. 902.558 Répertoires de répertoires."

A moment ago archivistics was an art which "one might add," yet it is the only one of the 902 groups which is supplied with an analytical classification. This classification, like that of the entire classification of general history, presents itself to us as lacking in cohesion and poise, and is a return to the classic error of grouping books as if they were abstractions. A book that treats of the "science, technique, etc., des archives," would be to all intents and purposes a manual. That is a very useful group. It will include such manuals as Holtzinger, Bresslau, etc. We will allow it to stand if headed "Manuals." The next group, "Collection des archives," might be useful in a lecture syllabus. In a book classification, it seems to us meaningless. A book which treats of the collecting of archives, treats of the organization, etc., of archives, and is, in consequence, a manual,

and belongs in the preceding group. The four groups subordinate to "Collection des archives" indicate the various ways in which collections of archives may be arranged. They might be suggestive to an individual who controlled a universally comprehensive collection of archives, but it is reasonably certain that an individual so situated could safely be trusted to devise this arrangement without the assistance of a system pretending to be confined to books. We expunge "Collection des archives," as impracticable for a book classification, and, with it, its four subordinate groups. The next group, "Répertoires et catalogues de documents d'archives," would include, in other words, if applied to books, and not to ideas, the bibliography of archivistics. This group is, of course, essential, and we will allow it to stand if headed Bibliography. The next four groups are again topic headings, and impracticable for book classification. The last group, "Répertoires de répertoires," is curious. We have taken some pains to find a répertoire de répertoires of archives. We assume that this group name is the result of a misconception of book classification.

All that now remains to us of the group which can be applied practically to books, is manuals and bibliography. What shall we do with Löher's *Archivalische Zeitschr.*, published since 1875, with Burkhardt's *Hand. u. Adressbuch der deutschen Archive*, etc., etc.? The extensive literature of archives might go begging for a place. From this point of view, book groups as follows, suggest themselves: I. Bibliography; II. History, *a* general [*ex.* Madox, *Dissertations*, etc.] *b* regional [*ex.* Bordier, *Les archives de la France*; Scargill-Bird, *Guide*, etc.] III. Manuals [*ex.* Holtzinger, *Registratur u. archivkunde*. IV. Teaching (to cover schools where archivists are trained as the *École des Chartres*; or special courses as those of the London School of Economics); V. Periodicals [*ex.* Löher, etc., cited above]. This is a rough indication of the nature of the literature of archives. The collections themselves, either in the original or in reprints, make another story.

As far as we have gone we have seen that the classification under discussion recognizes a distant relation of numismatics to history, treats the subject as æsthetics, and excludes it from the historical groups. Groups other



than numismatics, excluded from history, but which we conceive as properly placed there, are without the scope of the present inquiry, and we must omit reference to them. The reason for our seemingly disproportionate attention to archives will be apparent presently.

In the E. C. we find that, under main group F, political history is arranged chronologically with a subordinate numerical notation. This is followed by a group entitled "Allied studies" and fitted out with a subordinate lettered notation, viz., Fa-Fw, as follows: "Fa allied studies in general and works about history. Fb Historical miscellanies. Fe chronology. Fd Philosophy of history. Fe History of civilization. Ff Antiquities. Fi Inscriptions. Fn Numismatics; Fnc collections and cabinets; Fnv ancient; Fnw mediæval; Fnx crusades; Fny modern. Fs Chivalry and its customs. Ft Orders of knighthood. Fvx Heraldry. Fw Nobility and peerages."

This arrangement, while it has some points of advantage over the one just noticed, is still unsatisfactory. The title, in the first place, of the corresponding group in the French D. C. (90) viz.: "Science de l'histoire. Sciences auxiliaires de l'histoire," is eminently more satisfactory than that selected for the E. C., viz., "allied studies." We will assume, in our criticism of the Fa-Fw group of the E. C., that it was intended to comprise the auxiliary historical sciences. According to our definition of the auxiliary historical sciences, we can approve only of chronology, inscriptions, numismatics and heraldry as properly placed here. Historical miscellany is too indefinite for this group, philosophy of history and history of civilization belong to historiography, antiquities is too inclusive to be subordinated, chivalry and knighthood are political organizations. The assignment of our particular subject is proper, in a large way, for coins. There is no provision for the literature of coins.

In addition to the assignment of inscriptions with the historical auxiliaries, we find another under main group X (Philology), viz., Xc, with this note: "The class inscriptions has affinities with several others. I therefore give a choice of three places. 1. The historical and biographical information that it affords justify its place (Fr) among the 'related classes' in the Historical Sciences where it appropriately comes near Antiquities. 2. Inscriptions are

the chief sources of our knowledge of some languages, and of the early stages of others; they are all that remains of certain literatures. They therefore may come (as Xc) in this combined class 'Philology.'" [The E. C. distinguishes between Philology and Language, confining the former to "works treating of Languages and Literature conjointly, and of archæology as illustrating both."] "3. For those who prefer to put them in Literature, i.e., Y, there is the form letter y (Yy English inscriptions, Ydy Inscriptions in general; Yky Greek inscriptions)."

The concession to personal preference which is here displayed, we believe to have been superinduced by the prevailing uncertainty of the bounds and limits of historical auxiliaries.

The science of inscriptions, or epigraphy, is generally acknowledged by the inventors of systems of classification to be a science of one of the historical sources. It is acknowledged to be a source, the use of which may be profitable to any one of a number of specialists. It is acknowledged to be one of a number of such sources. Then, after having made this acknowledgment, instead of preparing a classification for the sources as such, these sources are scattered among an arbitrarily selected number of specialties.

That which is true in the E. C. of inscriptions is also true of manuscripts, or archivistics. This latter subject is assigned to main group Z, Book Arts. We give below its environment, but must withhold any comment on the classification as being outside the present inquiry:

"ZA Authorship. ZB-ZC Rhetoric. ZD Writing. It is not worth while to separate the general works on writing from the history of writing, therefore the same mark is given to writing and to paleography. In the present century a distinction has been made between Paleography (the study of characters and abbreviations used in ancient writings, with a view to decipher the documents or to determine their age by the style of writing) and Diplomatics (study of the contents, signatures, dates, seals, with a view to determine their authorship or judge of their value and force as legal and historical proof of facts they purport to establish.)

ZDA Alphabet, early history. ZDB Alphabets. ZDC Catalogs and descriptions of mss. generally. ZDD Catalogs of mss. on special subjects. ZDE Catalogs of mss. existing in special countries. ZDEH-ZDY Paleography of single languages. ZE Manuscripts (i. e. collections of mss.) ZEZ Illuminations."

Having examined the two most prominent guides for book classification in so far as they bear on our subject, we will proceed to examine applied book classification. To do



this we must make use of European catalogs. Those American libraries whose collections would command the consideration of their catalogs in specialties, have either not printed at all, or printed only author catalogs. The American custom of printing either author catalogs or special class lists is not conducive to a study of comparative classification.

We have selected for comparative criticism of the classification of the literature of numismatics primarily, and of historical auxiliaries secondarily, the following catalogs: *Katalog der Bibliothek des Reichstags*, ed. 1896; *Catalogo della Biblioteca del Senato del Regno* (Italy) ed. 1888; *Catalogo della Biblioteca del Ministro dei Ministeri del Tesoro e dell Finanze*, ed. 1901; *Katalog d. Bibliothek d. K. K. Finanz Ministeriums* (Austria), ed. 1898; *Subject index British Museum*, ed. 1901. In addition we will refer to the nature of the contents of the classified index in the *Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes* and to the index of Sybel's *Historische Ztschr.*

The Reichstags' Bibliothek's *Katalog*, ed. 1896, is a classed catalog. In vol. 2, sec. 13, pages 98-167, we find the subject group *Handel*, with ten subdivisions, as follows: *Handelskunde* (1); *Handelsgesch.* (2); *Handelsgeogr.* (3); *Handelsstatistik* (4); *Eizelne Handelszweige*, i.e., *Buchhandel*, u. s. w. (5); *Handelseinrichtungen*, i.e., *Börsenwesen*, u. s. w. (6); *Kaufmännische Interessenvertretung*, i.e., *Handelsministerien*, *Consulate*, u. s. w. (7); *Handelspolitik* (8); *Handelskrisen* (9); *Zeitfragen* (10). The first group, *Handelskunde*, is again subdivided as follows: A, *Allgemeines*; B, *Einzelne Grundbegriffe u. Hülfsmittel*; a *Werthpreis*; C, *Geldwesen*; c *Münz-maas-gewichtskunde*.

This radical placing of the literature of numismatics is interesting and commands consideration. In the first place it will be observed that this German conception of the term *Handel* is far more comprehensive than the American conception of *Commerce*, or than the British conception of *Trade*, the English equivalent terms. We examine the titles under "münzkunde" and find that no distinction has been made between the common acceptance of numismatics and the history of monetary values. Its placing, however, under *Handel*, as a "grundbegriff u. hülfsmittel" is a partial admission of our contention that the contribution of numismatics is too various to allow its literature to

be classed with the history of any one phase of civilization.

Numismatics is, in this catalog, wholly excluded from history. We find under *History* as "*Hilfswissenschaften*;" a *Chronologie*; b *Paleographie*; *Diplomatik*; *Archivkunde*; c *Epigraphik*; *Sphragistik*; *Heraldik*; d *Genealogie*.

The interpretation of numismatics according to this catalog is: a primary medium for the promotion of trade and having a certain exchange value. The literature classed under *Finanzverwaltung* in this catalog is that of state revenues, financial crises, organization of financial administration, etc.

The *Catalogo della Biblioteca del Senato del Regno*, ed. 1888, is also a classed catalog. Those groups which touch on our inquiry are the following: *Sec. vi., a* *Economica, politica e statistica*; b *Moneta e valore*; *sec. xii.* *Archeologia, numismatica, paleografia*; *sec. xiii.* *Storia e geographia*; *sec. xv.* *Belle arti*.

Section xii. is subdivided into a series of numbered groups which we find it necessary to give in full, viz. a-d *antichità orientali, greche e italiane, galliche, cristiane*; e *costumi*; f *etnografia*; g *iscrizioni*; h *numismatica*; i *paleografia e lessigrafia, archeologia e diplomatica*; j *codici diplomatici antichi e medievali*; k *archivi*; l *musei*; m *periodici archeologici*.

A goodly array of tangible historical evidence! Note the distinction between the literature on the economic value of money and that on the history of coinage. Note also the environment of numismatics.

The interpretation of numismatics according to this catalog is: a record from which may be deciphered evidences of past history.

The *Catalogo della Biblioteca dei Ministeri del Tesoro e delle Finanze*, ed. 1901, is an alphabetical author and title catalog with a subject index. Under *Moneta*, p. 80, there are some 80 titles, including Cernuschi, Del Mar, Webb, etc., with references to *Argento*, *Biglietto di banco*; *Bimetallismo*; *Inchiesta monetaria*; *Oro*, etc., but no reference to numismatics. Under this last named title we find one entry, viz., *Cibrario, Documenti, sigilli et monete appartenenti alla storia della monarchia di Savoia*.

The distinction here made between *Moneta* and *Numismatica* may be recognized as a feeble concession to the wider historical evidence of numismatics.

The Katalog der Bibliothek des K. K. Finanz Ministeriums (ed. 1898) is an alphabetico-classed catalog. That it is not, as might be supposed, a specialist's technical library is shown by such group headings as "Armenwesen u. Proletariat; Eherecht; Thierzucht," etc.

In its proper alphabetical place we find Münz- Maas- u. Gewichtskunde, and Münz- wesen specifically on p. 346, with a very simple arrangement, viz., "Allgemeines," followed by a regional subdivision. Among the titles we find Boizard, *Traité des monoyes*, ed. 1714; Schlösser, *Münztechnik*; Newald, *Thaler- prägung f. Tirol*, 1595-1665; and Coinage laws of the U. S.

The interpretation of numismatics according to this assignment is, that its literature is that of coined metal having a current value as legal tender. The history classification of this catalog is regional, with an individual grouping for Culturgeschichte. There seems to be no representation of the auxiliaries in the collections of this library.

The British Museum may safely be said to lead in the publication of numismatic literature. We examine its grouping of numismatics, therefore, with more than ordinary interest. In the 1881-1900 edition of the "Subject index" we find the arrangement under Numismatics to be: Bibliography; General; Ancient (regional subdivision); Modern (regional subdivision). The fact that the literature of medals and that of coins is combined in this catalog has already been referred to. A distinction is made between numismatics and money, though a relation is recognized by a reference from money to numismatics, but not by one returning. The division of history comprises only general works on history, as bibliography, dictionaries, etc., local history being entered under place. Here then we have numismatics as an independent science with its illuminating evidence leaning towards economics.

The great and growing extent of the literature of numismatics seems to us to warrant a more detailed shelf classification than that here indicated. We are not able to say how far the shelf classification of numismatic literature in the British Museum agrees with that indicated in its subject index.

The index to the Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes we regard as significant from the point of view of arrangement, because it is

the organ of a French government school where diplomatics is taught, and where government archivists and bibliographers are trained. We will examine année 1902 of the review, t. 53. The department of new books closing each livraison is divided into "Sommaires des matières" and "Sommaire géographique." The former is classified as follows: "Généralités: Sciences auxiliaires (paléographie, manuscrits, diplomatique, bibliothèques, bibliographie, typographie); sources (légendes, chroniques, correspondances, archives, cartulaires regestes); Droit; Institutions; Géographie; Histoire économique; Sciences, médecine, enseignement; Biographie, généalogie; Archéologie (architecture, peinture, sculpture, mosaïque, gravure, gravure sur gemmes, costume, numismatique, sigillographie; héraldique); Religions; Langues et littératures." We note the distinction between Sciences auxiliaires and Sources, and the exclusion of numismatics and sigillography from the former and their inclusion in archaeology. The absence of inscriptions and sphragistics probably had a natural reason. Because of this dependence on circumstance, and because of our lack of any curricula of this school we hesitate to attach undue weight to the arrangement of this index as a fixed expression of the relation of the subjects concerned.

The inference which we may draw, however, from this arrangement is that numismatics is regarded, not together with archives as fundamental evidence, but together with the tangible expression of aesthetics.

The index to v. 1-36 (1888) of Sybel's *Historische Zeitschrift* is compiled first in a chronological arrangement as follows: Weltgeschichte; Alte geschichte; Mittelalter; Neue geschichte. Each chronological division has its regional subarrangement. Under Weltgesch. we find: "Gesammelte Essays; Philosophie u. methodik d. geschichte; Kulturgeschichte; Staatswissenschaft; Kriegswissenschaft; Genealogie- Chronologie- Numismatik- Sphragistik." Later on, under Zeitschriften f. geschichte u. Hilfswissenschaft, we find among others the following titles: "Revue numismatique, Numismatic chronicle. Under Alte geschichte, a orientalische geschichte, we find Dorn. Collection de monnaies Sassanides de J. de Bartholomei; Brandis. Münz- Maas- u. Gewichtssystem in Vorderasien, etc., etc.

Polling the seven opinions expressed in the catalogs and classifications examined, we have three assignments of numismatics as an economic auxiliary, two as an archæological auxiliary, and one each as an æsthetic and historical auxiliary, respectively. The economic and archæological assignment are those of the catalogs, the æsthetic and historic those of the theoretical classifications. In the case of the applied assignments the indication is, in each instance, that numismatics is regarded as an historical contributory science. Whether it be ranked as a weightier contribution to archæology or to economics may have been occasioned by any one of several causes. Either the library so ranking it may, for local reasons, wish to fortify its collection in one or the other of these branches, or the classifier may have been nonplussed, in the absence of a recognized formula for general historical auxiliaries, and may have made the assignment arbitrarily.

This indefinite conception, as translated in the classifications, of what an historical auxiliary science really is, is, after all, the starting point of our inquiry. Theoretically, it is an aggregation of those sciences which facilitate the transliteration of the historical records of the past. As opposed to History Analytic it is synthetic, to History Expository it is contributory, to History Contemplative it is narrative. We are assuming, however, that we are dealing with books, and not with theories. In order properly to place the literature of numismatics according to our conception of the larger purpose of the study of numismatics, we have devised the following tentative environment for the placing of numismatics as an historical auxiliary science.

TABLE I.  
HISTORY.

<b>MATERIAL.</b>	
<i>Auxiliaries.</i>	(Text-books.)
Chronology.	
	i.e. science of ascertaining exact dates of past events.
Epigraphy. (ancillary to numismatics, sigillography, sphragistics).	
	i.e. science of ancient inscriptions.
Paleography. (ancillary to archivistics, sphragistics).	
	i.e. science of ancient writing.
Typography. (ancillary to later archivistics).	
	i.e. science of printing.
	[to include books on printing, from the invention to an arbitrarily selected period; say the invention of the steam press.]
Diplomatics.	
	i.e. science of ancient records. [see Table II.]
Heraldry (?)	
Genealogy (?)	

## (Collections.)

Inscriptions: Archives: Coins: Medals: Seals.  
PRODUCT.

## Historiography.

Philosophy of history: History of civilization.  
Historical criticism.  
Lexica: Polygraphy.  
Histories of special periods: countries.

TABLE II.

DIPLOMATICS. [i.e. science of ancient records.]

## Archivistics.

i.e. science of chronicles, registers, muniments.

Numismatics. [see Table III.]

i.e. science of coins.

## Sigillography.

i.e. science of medals.

## Sphragistics.

i.e. science of seals.

TABLE III.

Numismatics [and Sigillography].

[NOTE: Text-books only are put here; collections of coins have a distinct classification. The subject of coins and medals is so often combined in technical literature that it may be found to be more practicable to combine the two subjects in one classification.]

## Bibliography.

general. [Ex.: Catalogue of numism. bks. in libr. of Amer. Numism. Socy.]

regional. [Ex.: Ryszarda. Bibliogr. numismatyczna Polska.]

Catalogs of coin collections.

public collections.

private collections.

dealers' catalogs.

Coinage. History [i.e. History of coined metals].

general. [Ex.: Babelon. Les origines de la monnaie considérées au point de vue économ. et hist.]

chronological. [Ex.: Engel & Serrure. Traité de numism. moderne et contemp.]

regional. [Ex.: Imhoof-Blumer. Lydische stadtmünzen.]

kind. [i.e., bracteates, jettons, obidional coins.]

[Ex.: Brause. Feld, noth-u. belagerungsmünzen; Mader. Versuch ü. d. Bracteaten.]

Coinage. Processes.

Manuals, dictionaries, etc.

[on the technology, falsification, terminology, identification, care of coins, etc.]

Directories. [Ex.: Gnechil. Guida numismatica.]

Periodicals.

Societies and Congresses.

Teaching. [Numismatics has a lecture course in the Ecole des Chartes.]

The use of the term History of Coinage here may be confusing to those libraries accustomed to classify books with similarly worded titles in one of the sub-groups of political economy. The American literature and the more popular British, beyond which the average American library would not be likely to extend its accessions, i.e., the so-called histories of coinage, are merely the deductions of theorists. This literature is, of course, perfectly proper treated as political economy. But when we have a book which is a history of coinage in the sense that it is a history of the actual, tangible material, the primary record, upon which the theorist should have based his deductions, then, we claim, we have a contribution to the historical auxiliaries. Such a book cannot be appropriated by the

economist without injustice to the historian of civilization, or to the archæologist, and vice versa.

The scheme as outlined in Table III. is only indicative. It may be found wise to include, for instance, biographies and histories of medallists. The literature of numismatics, considered strictly within the bounds of an historical auxiliary as previously defined, is very extensive. Its greatest mass comes from the French and Germans. While it is true that much of this literature was, for a time, that of the archæological dilettante, it cannot be denied that coins and medals have for a long time supplied evidence to the historian. Within the last decade or two the literature produced by the numismatist has shown a decided tendency seriously to recognize the wider value of coins. A recent writer, M. Adrien Blanchet, bibliothécaire honoraire à

la Bibliothèque nationale, prophesies that "un jour viendra certainement où la numismatique prendra, sans les universités, à côté de sa sœur l'histoire, la place qui lui est due depuis longtemps." \* When a great historian, as the late Mommsen undoubtedly was, pays a tribute to the value of coins from his point of view (*vide* "Monnaie romaine"), and a great economist, as we cannot deny that Thorold Rogers is, pays his tribute (*vide* "Economic interpretation," etc.), to the value of the study of coins and the laws providing their issue, we need not fear to err in saying that numismatics is more than the amusement of an amateur.

[REFERENCES: Gabrici. Le rôle de la numismatique dans le mouvement contemporain. (Congr. de Numismatique, 1900:35-50); Schalk. National-ökonomie u. Numismatik in ihren Wechselbeziehungen (Numism.-ztschr., 1891:321-32); Rogers, Econ. interpretation of history (pref.; ch. ix-x).]

\* Congr. internat. de bibliogr., 1900, v. 2.

#### THE CO-OPERATION OF LIBRARIAN AND KINDERGARTNER.\*

By MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Librarian James Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown, N. Y.*

THIS is the age of enthusiasts, all interested in the cause of helping the bettering of men. They are working in diverse ways, each convinced that his own is best and enters most into the welfare and happiness of the people, whether it is a belief in higher education, foreign missions, social settlements, municipal leagues, civic federations, tree-planting associations, patriotic societies, or in a hundred others that are working toward the common good.

It is likewise the age of consolidation. We read of trusts and unions, of the great systems that are being inaugurated in the business world. If consolidation is wise in commercial and industrial circles, clearly it would be well for kindred enthusiasts to establish a medium of correlation, to maintain permanently means for aiding one another and for exerting their collective strength, thus doubling their influence.

We who meet to-day represent not the least of the enthusiasts; and what each of the other claims for his cause, we claim for kindergartens and libraries. Kindergartners believe that if the natural activity of the child is directed

in the proper channels, his whole physical, mental and moral growth will be strengthened, and he will therefore develop a truer manhood and life on a higher plane. On the other side, as a librarian, I represent a considerable and growing body of workers who believe that much can be accomplished for the human race through the right books, free and readily accessible at all times for all sorts and conditions and needs and ages of men; our two greatest aims being to supply all the other enthusiasts with books that will aid them to extend their efforts for making the old world new, and to train children to use the library so that when they in turn develop into enthusiasts, they may know where to go for assistance.

What has the library for the kindergartner? To give an answer in a general way is an easy matter. It can supply books in psychology, child study and kindergarten principles, the method books and aids recommended in the training classes, books from which stories can be gleaned for all the kindergarten seasons, pictures that are frequently needed for illustration, stories and verse for reading aloud, and books for even the littlest children to handle themselves. It supplies books

\*Address before International Kindergarten Union, Rochester, N. Y., April 28, 1904.

also for the mothers to use in the home, for librarians believe as deeply as do kindergartners that home influence often thwarts their best endeavor, and that in many cases the mothers must be helped in order to have the work with the children effective.

But general statements carry little weight or conviction unless they are substantiated by some specific information. For this reason it seems wise to make a somewhat detailed report of what is actually being done in libraries for the kindergarten movement. To do so I sent a series of questions to representative libraries throughout the country. These questions covered three phases of the work: first, the relation between the library and the kindergartner as a student of educational methods; secondly, between the library and the mothers' club as a corollary of the kindergarten, and thirdly, the provision that libraries make for books for children from four to six years of age.

From the replies, representing 18 states, I am happy to give brief testimony. The limits of this address do not permit a tabulation of the replies nor mention of the libraries by name, but they serve as an index of the friendly attitude of every library in the country, large or small, and its readiness to aid the kindergartens to the best of its ability.

To the question—"do you help kindergartners in the selection of books for their work, both for their own study and for use with the children," the answer came always yes, and frequently in emphatic form. Some went farther and said, "we buy very largely of books that will aid kindergartners and help them in every way that we can," while others modified their answers, adding that they gave help gladly whenever it was asked. Librarians although eager to have their books widely used, do not find it expedient to thrust them upon people unasked.

The question—"do you send travelling libraries to kindergarten training classes?" brought in almost every case a negative reply, either because there had never been requests for them, or because there were no training classes. But there was practically unanimous assent to the "would you, if you had requests for them?" Such assent was modified in several instances by the important provision "if our supply of books permitted," or "if in the limits of our city." In a number of cities

the kindergartens and training classes are connected with the public school system, and so are entitled to teachers' cards at the library which result in practically the same privileges as a travelling library.

Questions were asked as to whether kindergartners made any suggestions to libraries in regard to the selection of books for their use, and also as to the kindergartners' general knowledge of children's books. The answers show that as a rule many kindergartners, struggling with their own work, depend on the library for suggestions and help, rather than making suggestions to the libraries, as they are encouraged to do. And further, it appears that a comprehensive knowledge of the books for the children themselves is rare among kindergartners.

Then the question was asked—"do the kindergartners make much use of the library?" and again the answer came "Yes," but not emphatically, for frequently was added, "a few of them," and, "it depends on the kindergartner, there are the few who do such splendid disinterested work in regard to reading, while others are luke warm, and others still read only what is absolutely necessary." My own experience leads me to believe that the reply, "they use it fairly well, but not as well as we wish they did," coming from a library that has a complete equipment of kindergarten books, is really the truth of this matter.

The group of questions concerning the mothers' clubs asked first if travelling libraries were sent to these clubs; a number of libraries replied in the affirmative, while others said they would send books if they had requests for them. "Do you help mothers' clubs in the selection of books for their own study and for use with the children?" brought replies all along the line that they did, while others said that in lieu of mothers' clubs they helped the mothers individually whenever opportunity offered; and this answered also the last question in the mother group, "are mothers, not connected with clubs, given any advice about books good to read to their children from four to six years old?" To which answer came, "advice is always gladly given, and all that we have is at their disposal."

The third group concerned the books to be used with children of kindergarten age, and is perhaps the point where librarians can be of most real assistance to kindergartners.



Since the coming of the children's room, much time and thought and painstaking care have been given to the study and appraisal of juvenile literature. From the nature of the case, it is necessary to provide most largely for children that can read, but in this wealth of juvenile books is there no provision for the little folks?

The question was asked, "do you provide untearable picture books, or picture books of any kind for use in the library?" I was much amused with the remarks that "untearable" called forth, and it is evident that this label on a book does not warrant it against destruction. Reports came that untearable books are poorly stapled and sewed, having quickly to be repaired; that the paper books become soiled before they are torn and so answer every purpose; and finally, a very practical reason, untearable books are not published in large numbers, only in proportion of five or six out of thirty or forty, and generally speaking, are not as desirable either in pictures or verse as the paper ones. So the question as answered resolved itself into "do you furnish picture books for use in the library, and do you lend them to kindergartens and for home use?" I am happy to report that many libraries throughout the country do furnish picture books, and almost all lend them to the kindergartens and the homes. Some libraries send the books directly to the kindergartens, of course on request of the kindergarten herself, while others lend them on the teacher's card. In circulating for home use the practice is to lend them to the children from the schools, or through parents or older brothers and sisters from the library.

You will recognize at once that there are some practical difficulties in providing for littlest children in a public library; the distance from the homes, the special and constant attention that must be given little folks, and the luxury of picture books, which are expensive not only in first cost, but in frequent replenishing, and it is for this reason that some libraries find it impossible to provide for children until they can read for themselves. In some libraries also, the work is not fully organized, the librarians waiting to see what the demand will be, while in others the provision has never been made because the request has never come.

A summary of the replies to all the ques-

tions presents this matter of co-operation about as follows: librarians stand ready to do everything possible in the way of books for kindergartners, training classes, mothers' clubs and mothers individually, and as far as their funds permit, for the small children themselves. Many kindergartners avail themselves of these privileges, but many do not. Kindergartners use more books adapted to instruction and methods than for supplementary work with the children, but are always grateful when other books are brought to their attention. They fail to make use of the marvelous children's literature, of much of which they are lamentably ignorant.

For children of kindergarten age librarians distinguish three classes of books; those for children to handle themselves, books to read aloud to them, and books from which stories for telling can be gleaned. In choosing the picture books, the basis of selection takes into account the pictures, which must be good in line and color, and the general make-up of the book, that the paper be good, and the book not too large and heavy for a child to handle easily. If verse or story accompany the pictures, it must be good verse, and a childish story. Many pictures are spoiled by the doggerel which accompanies them. The most desirable pictures are animals of all kinds, birds, farm scenes, children and Mother Goose illustrated. The animals should be normal; children do not demand violently grotesque things, and an elephant is quite as unusual to them as one in hat and trousers. The "three little kittens" that wore mittens can however be dressed to fit the classic rhyme; but the popular picture books of the comic poster order which are made merely to sell should be avoided.

Picture books are not standard publications, but go out of print every few years, therefore it is not safe to make a list of them for any length of time. The same title may appear from year to year in the publishers' lists, and may stand for a good book one year, and a very poor one the next. Titles cannot be relied upon as describing toy books, and it is more a question of individual examination than with any other class of books. It would be well for you to examine and know for yourselves a few good picture books, and I assure you no greater pleasure can come into your professional life than through these same



books. There is a touch of genius in everything that Kate Greenaway did, and her "A Apple Pie" and "Marigold garden" will give you as much joy as they will the smallest child. The nursery rhymes that Caldecott has made to live in pictures, the familiar fairy stories illustrated by Walter Crane, and the boys and girls of De Monvel mean hours of bliss for all in whose way they come. The nursery rhymes and animal picture-books published by E. P. Dutton & Co. are on the whole admirable both in drawing and color. Some of the pictures, however, come from English and German workshops, and represent scenes, buildings, processes and costumes foreign to children in this country, which is a drawback.

In discussing the books that are to be read to little children the basis of selection must again be considered. The story must not be long, it must be childish, and yet not "written down." Reading aloud is an obvious and easy resource, but to read aloud to a child a book of cheap quality and trivial interest is to waste a real opportunity. The foundations of literature that children will always remember, carefully adapted, wherever adaptation is necessary, should be used, for they supply the allusions of literature so necessary to education and culture. Mother Goose and other nursery rhymes, fables, nursery tales and folklore stories that include the old-fashioned and always-in-fashion fairy tales of Cinderella, Beauty and the Beast, Golden Hair, with the tales of Andersen and Grimm should be part of every child's life. There are many editions of these, some in plain attire and "some in velvet gowns," and it is the duty and at the same time the pleasure of librarians, especially of children's librarians, to know them all, in order to help the kindergartners and mothers. In response to my question concerning the best books to read to little children, the answers invariably included the books of Miss Poulsson, Miss Wiltse, Miss Lindsay, Mrs. Wiggin, Miss Smith, Miss Pierson and Miss Harrison, which is another evidence of co-operation — kindergartners are producing books that librarians are using.

But there are many other delightful books that are charming to read to little children; stories about other children, about animals, birds and "a number of things." There is "Clean Peter," by Adelborg; the "Snow baby," by Mrs. Peary; the "Arabella and Araminta

stories," by Gertrude Smith, and "The sandman, his farm stories," by Hopkins, which contain the element of repetition that children love; Deming's "Indian child life," "Five minute stories," by Laura E. Richards, Baldwin's "Fifty famous stories retold," the series by Clara D. Pierson, including "Among the meadow-people," "Among the night people," and always "Uncle Remus," and the books of Jane Andrews, and so the list might be continued almost indefinitely.

There are various books of verse, especially those of Stevenson and Field, also collections of verses that are charming for reading to children, for they love melody and rhyme, and poetry can be read to them long before they are old enough to read it alone. Among the best of the collections are "A book of nursery rhymes," arranged by Charles Welsh, "The posy ring," compiled by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Smith, the first volume of "The land of song," edited by Katherine Shute, the first three volumes of "The heart of oak books," and "Sugar and spice."

And there is a wealth of books and editions unknown to kindergartners that will illuminate their work in ways little realized until they have been levied upon for the stories needed in the story hour, and for the information and illustration required for the celebration of various seasons and events. Among these books may be mentioned Lang's "Book of romance" and many of his fairy books, the King Arthur tales in various forms, Hawthorne's "Tanglewood tales" and "Wonder book," MacDonald's fairy stories, "The book of saints and friendly beasts," by Abbie Farwell Brown, and nature books almost without number. Last fall a kindergartner went into a library that is splendidly equipped to help teachers, with a list of books which had been given her in Nova Scotia, and which she said was worth travelling all that way to obtain, so excellent it was. The list revealed at once that all the books were in the library, and a few hours' work on the part of the kindergartner with the aid and suggestion of the librarian would have given her all she had and much more. Librarians are happy to help kindergartners to help the little folks, considering that in their opportunity to aid them, they are, in House-that-Jack-built fashion, helping the cause of homes and schools.

For the kindergartners' share, librarians ask that they consult the libraries and know their resources for themselves. If they find lack of material for their work the very asking for it will, whenever funds permit, be the immediate occasion for its supply, for the library recognizes the law of demand and supply. Librarians ask also that kindergartners read children's books themselves; this will make them younger, more enthusiastic, give suggestions and practical help, something besides method and routine, something very much alive. They will wonder indeed at the wealth and charm of these books, why people ever read anything else than these.

Those who carry on kindergarten work in places where there are no libraries can secure the lists of children's books published by various libraries, many of which can be had for the asking and the postage. Such lists will serve as a basis for selection. Especially to be recommended are the following lists:

- Buffalo Public Library. Class room libraries for public schools. Listed by grades. 31 c.
- Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. List of 1053 children's books agreed upon by the Cleveland Public Library and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
- Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Story telling to children from Norse mythology and the Nibelungenlied. 20 c.
- Iowa Library Commission, Des Moines, Iowa. List of books recommended for a children's library; by Annie Carroll Moore. 10 c.
- Pratt Institute Free Library. Children's reading list on animals. 1899. 10 c.
- Wisconsin Library Commission, Madison, Wis. List of 493 children's books agreed upon by the Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota Library Commissions.

There is no better example of the use of similar material by kindergartners and librarians than the "Story telling to children," published by the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, which is a boon both for kindergartners and children's librarians. If your work is in a state that has a library commission, kindergartners can appeal to that commission for lists and suggestions and for travelling libraries.

Librarians keep the ideal that through the children the next generation of readers will demand and use better books. As we said in the beginning, the ideal of the kindergartners is to develop a truer manhood and life on a higher plane through the proper directing of the child's activity. Not over-crowding, not over-stimulating, but giving the best, can we not, kindergartners and librarians, work together?

## SUBJECT CATALOGS OR BIBLIOGRAPHIES FOR LARGE LIBRARIES?

In the *Mitteilungen des Osterr. Vereins für Bibliothekswesen* (8. jahr., 1. heft), there appeared a comparative statement of the advantages of subject catalogs or bibliographies as a means of indexing the contents of a great library, prepared by Mr. J. C. M. Hanson of the Library of Congress. The statement was the result of a request made to Dr. Herbert Putnam by Dr. Crüwell, editor of the *Mitteilungen*. In his letter to Dr. Putnam Dr. Crüwell stated that as the University Library of Vienna would shortly be obliged to provide for a new subject catalog, it was desired to give in the Austrian library journal the opinions of "a select circle of leading librarians" on the best methods of cataloging scientifically the books in a great library. The two principal points to be answered were stated as follows:

1. Which class of subject indexes are to be the most recommended—catalogs or bibliographies? And if catalogs, what kind?
2. To point out the quickest and most practical way for arranging the catalog chosen in 1.

Mr. Hanson's statement, given in German in the *Mitteilungen*, is of so much interest in its review of some of the details of this large question, that it is here given in full, in the original English:

1. *Subject catalogs or bibliographies.* Dr. Crüwell undoubtedly refers to the possible expediency of utilizing subject bibliographies as a substitute for the subject catalog. This is not the first time that the question has been brought forward. In 1890 Mr. Charles H. Hull, then assistant librarian of the Cornell University Library, contributed an article to the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* (15: 167 seq.) in which he argued that for the average college library a good collection of bibliographies is of greater importance than a subject catalog.

From Oct. to Dec., 1900, there appeared in the London *Times* a discussion on the advisability of compiling a complete subject catalog of books in the British Museum Library. The chief contributors on one side argued that with a large and well arranged collection of bibliographies the subject catalog might well be dispensed with.

On the above point (1.) I shall permit myself to submit the following considerations, based largely on personal experience in large reference libraries.

1. *Subject catalogs or bibliographies?* The student who consults a library may desire to see one book on a given subject or he may require many books on several different subjects. In either case his main concern is to obtain the books with as little delay as possible. Inasmuch as it is the duty of the librarian to economize the time of both readers and assistants, one of the most important questions to confront him is therefore the

one here to be considered, viz., Will the subject catalog prove more economical in its demands on the time of readers and staff than a collection of subject bibliographies, or vice versa? If it is found that the subject catalog is the more efficient in this respect I believe that it has at least established its right to be considered as one of the most indispensable tools in any well equipped library.

The first and most weighty argument that would suggest itself in favor of the catalog in this connection is that the books entered in it are to be found in the library, whereas bibliographies do not show where the books contained in them are to be found. It is also safe to state that the majority of books contained in the bibliographies are not to be found in any one library. The result must needs be a considerable waste of time in looking up and asking for books which are not in the library, where bibliographies only are to be relied on.

In the second place, a catalog can be kept up to date, provided of course it is not a book catalog in printed form, in which case it is open to the same objections as bibliographies, which are out of date before they have left the printer's hands.

Furthermore it must be quoted in favor of the catalog that it is compiled according to a definite system, which when once mastered by the student is not likely to cause him much inconvenience. On the other hand, bibliographies are not compiled according to any established system. They differ widely in arrangement and methods. A student who would rely exclusively on bibliographies would therefore be forced to study and remember a great variety of rules and systems of compilation.

There are other and different arguments which might be submitted to prove the value of a subject catalog. I shall only call attention to one of them. When a library is fortunate enough to have in its service some one with a special knowledge of some subject or class of knowledge it will be of enduring benefit to the library in question if he contributes from this knowledge toward the development of a subject catalog. In this way the knowledge of the librarian is in a measure bequeathed to his successors.

In addition to the arguments in favor of the subject catalog which I have here advanced I shall ask permission also to call attention to the following points in connection with the use of a collection of bibliographies.

The difficulty of so disposing the many thousand bibliographies and topical lists which are to be found in a well equipped library that they shall be readily accessible to readers is one that no library has so far been able to solve successfully. Even where an excellent reference collection, arranged according to the most approved methods, has been provided, it will be found that the as-

sistants as well as the readers tend to fall back on the subject catalog in ordinary cases. It is granted that in special instances where a scholar is making a careful and exhaustive research into any given subject, where therefore much time and care must be given to the investigation, the best catalog will prove inadequate. Constant recourse must here be had to bibliographies and reference books. At the same time it must be borne in mind that a good catalog will also in the latter case prove of immense advantage. Its proper appreciation and use will be found to save much time on the part of the investigator as well as the assistants who serve him.

Granted that the catalog might be dispensed with by the scholar who has the bibliography of his subject at his fingers' ends, it is still doubtful if the bibliographic skill necessary to derive much benefit from a collection of bibliographies would ever become one of the more common attainments of those who have occasion to refer to libraries. On the contrary, the presumption is very strong that a great majority of readers and students, even in the libraries devoted to learned research, will always need the assistance which only a subject catalog can readily offer. Aside from the fact that a judicious use of the latter on the part of assistants as well as readers will save much valuable time and therefore add to the efficiency of the service which the staff is able to render, there are still other points to be taken into consideration. No one who has had occasion to refer to libraries which are provided with an author catalog only, even though he may be possessed of the most expert bibliographic knowledge, can have failed to experience at times the want of a good title and subject catalog. The recollection of an author's name is likely to be indistinct or imperfect, the name may be a common one as Brown, Smith, Jones, or it may belong to the class in which the addition or omission of a single letter often makes a considerable difference in the location of the entry, e.g., Clark, or Clarke, Meier, Meyer, Maier, etc., etc. In such cases it is frequently a source of much comfort to be able to look for the entry under the subject or title rather than under the author's name. It is true that a subject bibliography, if available, will frequently give the information sought for in these instances. But even so, a second reference to the author catalog is then necessary in order to ascertain if the book is in the library. Furthermore, the occasions on which the bibliography of the subject under investigation is found to be either non-existent, not in the library, or out of date, is of such frequent occurrence as to render the absence of the subject catalog quite exasperating to anyone who is accustomed to rely on it for quick reference.

My conclusion therefore would be that while a subject catalog might possibly be dispensed with by a specialist who is thoroughly familiar with his subject, it will nevertheless

prove also to him a convenience and an economy of sufficient value to justify its compilation. To the ordinary user of the library who cannot lay claim to special knowledge, and to the specialist when his investigations carry him into fields which are not strictly within his particular domain, it is a prime necessity.

II. *The arrangement of entries in the subject catalog.* This brings up the question of classed vs. alphabetical arrangement, a question which has been discussed quite freely by English librarians during the last six or seven years. (See paper by Mr. Barrett, "The alphabetical and classified forms of catalogs compared," in *Transactions . . . of the Second International Library Conference, 1897*, p.67 and *seq.*; also various contributions in the *Library and Library Association Record, 1898-1902*). While probably no consensus of opinion will ever be reached in regard to this point, it is conceded by the most earnest advocates of both systems that on the one hand the needs of the scholarly investigator will demand systematic classification in some form, whether of books on the shelf or of entries in the catalog, on the other the ordinary reader or the person who is in search of information on a distinct, well defined subject, is best served by an alphabetical catalog. The conclusion would therefore seem reasonable that, wherever possible, both forms should be supplied. If a library had adopted and applied on its shelves a system of classification close enough to bring together books on the same subject, even where this may be a relatively small and unimportant one, the arrangement of the books themselves, or a shelf catalog with full entries, whether on cards or in book form, will go far towards supplying the needs of the specialist. Where such a system of classification has been carried out therefore, the alphabetical subject catalog might well receive first consideration, particularly if the constituency of the library in question includes a fair proportion of persons who are not specialists in the strictest sense of the word. In this way both classes of inquirers are provided for.

I believe that in this case the principal or central catalog, the one most accessible to all, should follow the alphabetical plan. From personal impressions based on observation in several libraries I would venture to say that of questions which reach the reference assistants even in the more scholarly libraries, nine out of every ten can be answered more quickly by reference to an alphabetical than to a classified catalog. On the other hand, while an inquiry which involves a survey of many related topics may also be answered by the alphabetical catalog, provided a careful system of cross references has been supplied, it will always be found preferable in such cases to refer to a systematic catalog.

Another advantage of the latter form which is conceded by all advocates of the alphabetical

plan is the facility with which lists of special classes can be printed from it. There is also little doubt that a classified catalog when following a system already provided can be compiled at less cost than the alphabetical; but these advantages are not sufficient to offset the greater simplicity and facility of quick reference possessed by the latter.

I cannot conclude my opinions on the above subject without referring to the great advantages which the printed entry seems to offer where it is desired to develop the two forms of catalogs. Whether the printed entry takes the form of a card or of a series of titles printed on one side of a thin strip of paper, the question of securing the desired number of copies of any given entry has been solved. Provided the entry has been made with a view to furnishing an indication of the classification as well as the subject of the book, the arrangement of the two series, (a) by shelf-mark, (b) alphabetically by topics, does not involve great difficulties. It is necessary to state that if it be the aim to establish a system of co-operation in cataloging between libraries having the same characteristics and following the same code of rules, the printing of the entries, preferably at some central bureau, would prove the most efficient means of furthering such co-operation.

In conclusion, I shall permit myself to give a few figures regarding the space required to accommodate a card catalog in case this form should be considered by the libraries in question. The estimates are based on the capacity of the cabinets installed in the reading room of the Library of Congress.

A cabinet 12 ft. long, 3 ft. 6 in. in height, and 5 ft. 6 in. in width, occupying therefore 42 square feet of floor space, will accommodate 676 trays. Each tray will contain without undue crowding 1000 cards and guides of medium weight, size  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$  cm., a total therefore of 676,000 cards. Four cabinets of the above dimensions will contain 2,704,000 cards. The argument is likely to be advanced against the card catalog that it occupies an undue amount of space. There is no doubt that all libraries which adopt this form of catalog will be confronted by difficulties in providing suitable storage when the number of cards has reached five or six millions. When this point is reached it will be desirable for various reasons to print in book form the sections of the catalog which represent subjects in which the library has developed particular strength. Entries thus reprinted will be removed from the card catalog, there remaining under these subjects only entries which are printed subsequent to a certain date, and an explanatory reference card directing the searcher to the book catalog. This expedient should enable even the largest libraries to confine their card catalogs within limits which might permit their indefinite continuance.

J. C. M. HANSEN.



## HEADINGS FOR GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

A QUERY regarding author headings for government publications was recently addressed to librarians by the Librarian of Congress and the Superintendent of Documents, and accompanying it was sent a package of cards presenting five examples, each in three forms, "A," the Library of Congress method, full and uninverted; "B," the "A. L. A." and Massachusetts Library Association, distinguished from the preceding only by having important words in italics; and "C," the form of the Superintendent of Documents, inverted and somewhat condensed both in heading and in title. The cards were to be marked in order of preference and returned. After doing as requested, I took the liberty of writing to Mr. Putnam more especially on three or four points, because it seemed that the last word had not yet been said on this mooted question, and further comments might not be unwelcome, though indeed not new, to those who were making a study of the problem. Thinking my letter might contain some suggestions of interest to other librarians, I asked permission to offer a copy of it to the LIBRARY JOURNAL for publication. This permission has been granted, and, indeed, the publication was advised.

The substance of the letter read as follows:

First: Would it not seem more dignified to print "United States" in full? This would lengthen the heading, but only occasionally would it *cause* the heading to run over the line, as often occurs even with the abbreviation. If, however, it be desired that the heading be short as possible, as I believe it should be, both for the cataloger's and for the consulter's sake, might not "United States" be omitted from all save guide cards to serve for groups of headings to which the name is common? Names of executive departments or bureaus might likewise be put only on guide cards. This would lessen the consulter's impatience of lengthy repetitions, and would bring the name of the particular bureau, division, or office, to the head of the card. If a bureau, or office, should be transferred to some other department, or division, its group of cards might easily be transported, and the headings would not have to be changed. Cross reference might be made where desired. To insure against single cards being misplaced, the omitted part of the heading (the guide-card heading) might be printed in small type at the foot of the cards. This method seems more effectual than inversion, or other distortion of the official name, and removes the argument for such absurd headings as U. S. Catalogue Division (Library of Congress), U. S. Publications, Division of (Department of Agriculture), etc. (See "Author headings for U. S. public documents," p. 7 and 4.)

Second: Inversion frequently produces what is really a subject-heading, as "Coinage," "Labor," "Deep waterways," "Criminal and

penal laws, Commission to revise." Such are incongruous with author-entries and virtually duplicate subject-entries. This phase of the controversy was settled years ago in favor of first-word, rather than catch-word or subject entry for titles. Does not the same argument nearly apply to corporate author sub-headings for U. S. documents?

Some authorities on cataloging evade the difficulty by disusing corporate-author-entry, and giving only subject-entries for such publications. In a dictionary catalog subject-entry seems usually sufficient, but annual reports, series, and certain important publications should have author-entry also under the bureau or office as sub-heading. Many government publications moreover bear the author's name on the title-page. But in a separate author catalog there is more reason for regularly cataloging public documents under author-headings. If so, guide cards may indicate the headings, giving the name of the country and the department, and, if desired, the bureau; and the sub-headings—bureaus, divisions, offices, etc., may be arranged alphabetically; and finally the individual cards may be arranged by titles, or by subjects, if preferred. The important words both in sub-headings and in titles may be distinguished by heavier faced type. In this scheme we but follow a good old practice in our now superseded book-catalogs of printing a dash to avoid repetition of names. The heading here is analogous to the surname, and the sub-heading to the forename. In a catalog so modified the consulter would, I believe, more easily find his way than amidst the lengthy headings of our cards in their present forms.

Third: The endeavor to condense in form "C" is commendable, but a large library, or any library frequented by students, should have full entry in at least one place, preferably, I think, under the subject. A briefer title is desirable for author or added entry, or for reference.

Fourth: The forms "A" and "B" are practically the same, as italics are used in both for all important words. The use of a capital or two makes little difference. The eye in rapid search does not notice such distinctions. Moreover, Roman type is really stronger and clearer than italic. The Massachusetts method produces an effect directly contrary to its intention by making the unimportant part prominent both by placing it at the head and by printing it in stronger type. To obtain the desired effect, the important words should be printed in heavier faced type, or the heading should be inverted, as in form "C."

It thus appears that none of the proposed forms is without objections, but the form "A" seems preferable for full entry, and with the modifications suggested above, that is, headings on guide cards and important words in heavier faced type, this form would, I think, prove nearly satisfactory.

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## NOTES ON CHILDREN'S READING.

"THE reading of children between the ages of 12 and 16, with comments on the selections made by children of different races," was the subject recently assigned for a thesis for promotion examination of library assistants at the New York Public Library. Among the papers submitted that of Miss Charlotte H. Meade was of special interest in its notes upon the use of books made by children of different nationalities. "First and foremost in attendance," she says, "we find the Jewish children. They are everywhere and, in a study of localities, form always one of the principal elements, the race, however, varying in different sections. They form in every case the most studious, earnest, well-disciplined element and are the most satisfactory children to work with. The Russian and Polish Jews, found in great numbers in our lower East-side streets, are, perhaps, the most interesting study of all. Repressed and ill-treated at home, the parents of these boys and girls have exiled themselves from their own land with a passionate desire that their children might have in America the education refused them at home, and the children respond to this desire in a most wonderful degree. They begin, when just able to read, to devour our classics—the school reading-books, collected as a rule from the best specimens of English literature, and arranged for different grades, form a large proportion of the reading of the younger children. From these they pass to Lamb's Shakespeare tales, fairy tales, mythology, stories of the East and of the Chosen People, and soon after to Shakespeare in the original form. They seem never to find enough of these books. Lectures in the schools, of course, encourage this to a great extent, but the taste is there, and a comparison of statistics between our east and west side libraries shows the remarkable demand for Shakespeare among these young people. Irving and the Greek and Latin classics come next in popularity, with history in all its branches—especially United States history—books on the Bible, and essays of all kinds, and, for the girls, poetry.

"Where there is a sprinkling of Hungarian or Bohemian children the circulation of these books falls off somewhat, for they are not the students that their Russian and Polish comrades are. These children love story books of course—fairy tales above all others, as I believe every child does, no matter what his nationality. They are also devoted to tales of adventure, and the younger boys especially to tales of newsboy life, in which the truthful boy, having restored the lost pocket-book to its rightful owner, is royally rewarded and thus becomes, through honesty, a rich and successful man. Nevertheless, the books of adventure in fiction are of a higher grade among these

Slavic children than among the Italians and Irish.

"The little foreigners, who put into a life of 12 years all the experiences of an American child of 16 or 18, reach the turning-point from childishness to maturity much earlier than the rest of us. A little Russian boy of 12 came one day to the library asking for a good book in his own language, and was given 'Robinson Crusoe.' He looked at it, turned over the pages, and finally handed it back in some disgust, saying: 'Dat might be good for my little brudder.' The 'little brudder' proved to be eight years old. Lamb's tales and children's story books do very well for the 'little brudders,' but when one has reached the age and experience of 13 years he has passed beyond all that, and science and art books (especially the text books used in college), literature and history of all kinds, with a preponderance of United States history, replace them, and the fiction changes from Munro, Otis, Trowbridge, Alcott, and Henty, to Dumas, Hugo, Dickens, Sue, Stevenson, Scott, Zangwill, and Sienkiewicz. This is especially among the boys; the girls beg for sad stories, especially rejoicing in Aguilar, Eliot, Mulock, and stories like 'The lamp-lighter' and 'Children of the Abbey.' Of course there is much of a different and a trashy type read outside and beyond our rooms and reach, for every news-stand is a circulating library, but the children are soon won over from this and develop quickly a taste for better literature than some of their more liberally educated brothers of other sections.

"The Italians form a marked contrast to the Slavic children. They are a volatile and unstable element, students sometimes, but, as a rule, they care chiefly at the early ages for fairy and hero tales and for the graded readers, later for any good story of excitement or adventure, from a lively detective story to the life of some great man. Books of Italian national interest also attract them, as in the case of the small Italian boy who came asking for a story of the 'biggest stone cutter that ever lived.' It proved to be Michaelangelo, and the youngster went home happy with his book. At 14 or 15 they take up detective stories, with the usual Dumas, etc., and the books required to be read by all college boys of that age."

Irish children "form a marked contrast to the serious-minded Slavic children, and even to the Italians. Books of fairy tales, folklore, chivalry and myths are the dearest choice of these children, but a book of lively adventure, notably the newsboy stories, comes next in rank always. The Irish girls prove better students than the boys. At 15 many of them are at college studying to become our public school teachers, and the requirements for their work are largely provided from the shelves of our public libraries." Of the colored race, it is observed that "they are enthusiastic tem-



peraments, and when small read stories of adventure with the same enjoyment as other children, which state is followed by the phase of school reading, history, poetry, etc., as required in their classes, "Uncle Tom's cabin" and lives of great men, Abraham Lincoln predominating. About 15 they seem to drop their reading when they go to work, seldom resuming it again except in rare cases (generally men), when their special study becomes sociology, religion and all matters pertaining to their race."

Somewhat similar, in the main, were the observations of Miss I. B. Lowther, as noted in her thesis. She says: "The foreign child reads deeper subjects, thinks about them more and prefers realistic books, or books that deal with some social question or economic phase. He is more interested in the civics of the United States, partly because he is not familiar with the subject in his home life, and then he wants to be an American. 'How the republic is governed,' by Brooks, 'Our government,' by Macy, and Young's 'Class book' are read and studied by them. Another characteristic I have noticed among the Slavic races and also a few Chinese, is that they use English grammars, rhetorics and books on language in general, to a greater extent. Of course this is partly because there is greater need, and then, as a rule, the foreigner goes deep into a subject."

"The fairy tale is dear to all children, but I think more so to the foreigner. With the older boys and girls there are a few authors that are read more by the Slavic races than by the Americans. The works of George Eliot, especially 'Daniel Deronda' and the 'Mill on the Floss'; the works of Grace Aguilar; many of Craik's, more of Dickens and Scott are read, Victor Hugo and Zangwill."

### THE DESTRUCTION OF THE TURIN LIBRARY.

*From the Review of Reviews, August.*

THE universities of Oxford and Cambridge, England, have sent their condolences, couched in choice Latin, to the University of Turin on the losses by the recent library fire. Similar messages have been received from the authorities of the British Museum, London, and the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. According to Paolo Boselli, writing in the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome), the principal details of the damage done are as follows:

"There are 41 sections of printed books in the National Library at Turin, containing about three hundred thousand volumes. Nine sections were burned out; their contents consisted of 31,511 volumes, of which only 6800 remained. The loss of the 23,711 volumes is less deplorable for the number than for the value of the works consumed. The greatest damage was done in the five sections which

were very rich in works of philosophy, pedagogy, and educational treatises, consisting of 5089 volumes, of which only 176 were saved. Of the complete works of eminent literary men, most of them being in the shape of letters, only 105 volumes remain out of the original 4939. The law section was very remarkable, with its 4157 volumes, of which 525 have been preserved. The linguistic section consists to-day of 551 works, while 3239 have perished by fire. The philological section has lost 2290 works, and has saved 656 only. Of the precious Aldines, out of 700 volumes only 150 remain. All the archives of the library went up in flames. All the memoirs and annotations upon the manuscripts of the library which were destined for future publication have perished. The fire destroyed entirely the topographical inventory of manuscripts compiled by B. Peyron, with the supplement of Frati, containing in all a register of 500 Latin, Italian, and French manuscripts not included in the catalog."

It is impossible to fix exactly the number of manuscripts stored in the library previous to the fire, but they are roughly reckoned at some forty-five hundred. The greatest damage was done among the Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Italian manuscripts. From the room which contained the most precious documents, among the remains which did not entirely perish in the flames there were rescued random pages and many volumes partially consumed.

"Almost all the Hebrew manuscripts were burned, only 40 remaining out of the 111 Oriental, Arabic, and Turkish works registered by Nallino. Less damage has been suffered by the Greek manuscripts, although there is no single one of them but has been more or less injured by the effects of fire or water. Not more than half of them have entirely survived the disaster. Probably the original number was 406, of which it is hoped that 177 may be restored from the scattered fragments. All the parchments seem to have escaped destruction, and among them that famous Codex of Theodoret's Commentary on the Minor Prophets, whose illuminations are so justly renowned. This literary monument had previously survived, unhurt, the fire of 1667. But the Greek Hymnary commented on by Cardinal Pitri and by Krumbacher seems to have been consumed, and the Greek Psalter of the eighth century has been almost destroyed; the Greek Diplomatiar has also perished. Passini has enumerated in the Turin collection 1291 Latin manuscripts. From the calculation of Frati, they can be safely enumerated as 2475."

In the list of works surviving the fire there are 1350 Latin manuscripts, but it is probable that by further search and the restoration of what remains other parchment manuscripts of this class more or less complete may come to light.

"The most terrible havoc was wrought among manuscripts, 172 in number, in the French language, registered by Passini, which were of the first rank, both as regards the beauty of their text and their illuminated decoration, including the books of Charles v., Charles vi., Philip, and the Bastard of Burgundy, which for their singular rarity had been celebrated, studied, and imitated by the foremost writers and artists. Among the artistic manuscripts of which a wretched morsel only survives is the *Heures de Turin*. The manuscript of *Historia Augusta*, illuminated by Pisanello and Pasti, survives in a most ruinous condition. The illuminated missal of Cardinal Rosselli, a Spanish work of the 14th century, is but slightly injured. The collection of Romances of Chivalry has suffered much from the fire, and many masterpieces of illumination have perished. Numerous works dealing with the history of Savoy have been reduced to ashes, and the glory of the library, the French Department, with its important and exquisite examples of illumination, contains nothing but a heap of half-consumed fragments, from among which it is to be hoped something will be rescued by the restoration of experts."

#### INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

At the meeting of the International Council in charge of the "International catalogue of scientific literature," held on May 24 last, the following resolutions were adopted:

"That, in view of the success already achieved by the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, and of its great importance to scientific workers, it is imperative to continue the publication of the catalog beyond the first five annual issues. That this resolution be communicated to the Regional Bureaus, requesting them to bring it under the notice of the contracting bodies and to obtain the necessary guarantees for the continuance of the work."

"That the executive committee be authorized, in consultation with the Regional Bureaus, to spend a sum not exceeding £100 in making the catalog known."

"That a representative of Russia be added to the executive committee, and that steps be taken to invite countries not yet represented on the Catalogue (Spain, Balkan States and South American Republics, etc.), to establish Regional Bureaus."

"That the council accede to an application of the University of Ottawa, Canada, for the replacement of volumes of the catalog lost in a conflagration, which destroyed the whole of the university buildings including the library."

A motion to place copies of the catalog at a reduced price at the disposal of the Regional Bureaus for the use of the experts was discussed and withdrawn, the feeling being that, although desirable, the financial position of the catalog did not yet admit of such a step being taken.

The proposal to extend the scope of the catalog by the publication of additional series of volumes dealing with such subjects as (a) Medicine and surgery, (b) Agriculture, horticulture and forestry, (c) Technology (various branches) was discussed, and the opin-

ion expressed that it was desirable that the executive committee should take the matter into further consideration, in order that it may be brought under the notice of the International Convention in July, 1905.

It was also resolved:

"That all alterations proposed in the schedules shall be collected and edited by the Central Bureau; that the amended schedules, together with the proposals of the bureaus, shall be submitted to the Regional Bureaus for their opinion; and that the final editing of the schemes to be submitted for the approval of the International Convention be entrusted to a committee of five persons, to be nominated by the executive committee."

#### PROVISIONAL LIST OF SPECIAL COLLECTIONS IN EUROPEAN HISTORY ACQUIRED BY AMERICAN LIBRARIES DURING 1903 AND 1904.

*Brown University Library.* A collection of 200,000 newspaper clippings dealing with public questions that have arisen during the past 20 years. The collection contains an account of the Spanish-American War gathered from day to day.

*Case Library, Cleveland.* The Koch collection of books given to the library, and containing 1500 volumes. This collection is especially rich in Napoleonic literature.

*Columbia University Library.* A complete anarchistic library of some 2000 books, pamphlets, and documents, purchased.

*Houston (Tex.) Carnegie L.* A gift of nearly 4000 volumes and pamphlets on various subjects, including books relating to China and Japan, and a number of books on the Philippine Islands.

*John Crerar Library, Chicago.* A valuable collection of works on the social sciences, purchased, consisting of more than 18,000 volumes and 13,000 pamphlets. It is especially strong on general political economy, banking, finance, the labor movement, and socialism.

*Newberry Library, Chicago.* The manuscript material of the late Paul Carles, of Paris, for a "History of the military marine." It consists of 4100 pieces, including maps, plans, drawings, and text.

*University of Wisconsin, Madison.* A collection of books on political science, costing the university as purchaser \$500. It includes a complete set of the proceedings and parliamentary reports of the French senate and house of deputies since 1870.

The foregoing list has been compiled by Professor W. H. Siebert, who is preparing a report, under the auspices of the American Historical Association, on special collections in European history in American libraries. He has asked that the list be printed in these columns, together with the request that persons knowing other items belonging among the acquisitions for 1903 and 1904 will please communicate with him. Professor Siebert's address is Ohio State University, Columbus, O.

## WOODLAND BRANCH OF CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE Woodland branch of the Cleveland Public Library, of which illustrations are given in this issue, is the first of a series of seven new branch buildings to be provided for the city of Cleveland by the recent gift of \$250,000 from Mr. Andrew Carnegie. The building is advantageously located near one of the most important minor business centers and within reach of several grade schools, the Central High School, the Central Institute and the Jewish Orphan Asylum, so that it is central to an extensive educational work as well as to an intelligent reading community.

The building provides convenient rooms for the circulating department, for the reference library and reading room, and for the children's department. It has three club rooms, one of them especially intended for children, a large convenient central desk for administration, and the necessary rooms for public comfort and for the library staff. It has also a convenient auditorium seating comfortably almost 600 people.

The furniture of the library is in weathered oak, the walls and floor covering in brown and the ceiling in yellow, and the color combination is very pleasing. In the corridor at the right of the entrance is a beautiful colored view of the façade of St. Mark's from Ongania, and on the opposite wall is a collection of smaller views of Venice, for which a little catalog and annotated reading list forming a pamphlet of eight pages is supplied.

Over the central office is a section in plaster, 36 feet in length, of the northern frieze of the Parthenon. In the circulating department is a fine carbon photograph of the ceiling of the Sistine chapel mounted on a table under plate glass, with a key, and a description, where it may be studied leisurely and without discomfort to one's neck. The walls are hung with pictures, most of them copies of great paintings or views of noted places, all marked plainly on the frames.

In the children's department are photographs, among them a copy of Titian's "Presentation of the Virgin," and also some lithographs of rural scenes. A very valuable decoration is the series of 27 colored titles about the fire-place in the children's room, illustrating the story of King Arthur. These were painted especially for this library, the designs being selected from the best illustrators. They begin with the boy dreaming of his future greatness in the greenwood, give the notable passages of the story, and end with the last glimpse of the sword Excalibur as it is drawn by the mystic hand beneath the waters of the mere.

This branch was established in 1896 in a smaller building which occupied a little less than a third of its present site. It has a collection of about 16,000 volumes. The nucleus of the library was a collection of about 5000 volumes based upon the A. L. A. list, although

with considerable variations, but representing the important fields of human knowledge and thought upon which books have been written. This has been increased from year to year, and in the bookbuying special needs of this neighborhood have been taken into account. It issued last year nearly 100,000 volumes, although interrupted by moving and occupying rented rooms for a large part of the year.

It is planned to use the auditorium for courses of lectures along educational lines, to be given under the direction of the library, and also to open it for other educational purposes, as for instance the commencement exercises of the Central Institute, which have just been held here.

By stimulating lectures, by the opportunities for club and class work, and for private study, the library so equipped should do much to promote the reading of good books and should be the natural center of all the educational work and the efforts for social and civic improvement in the neighborhood.

The Cleveland Public Library has had since 1897 four branches in operation, three occupying rented buildings and the fourth an old building erected for another purpose but belonging to the city. In none of them was the work for children adequately provided for, nor did any of them include a lecture room. This building is the first which adequately provides for all departments and includes the important adjunct of an auditorium. It is proposed to replace two more of the old buildings and to establish four new branches, making seven buildings in all, from the generous gift of Mr. Carnegie. The second building of the series is nearing completion, the third was recently begun, and ground will be broken for the fourth within a few days.

## DEVELOPMENT OF THE LOUISVILLE (KY.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

PLANS for the establishment of a fine public library in Louisville have made marked progress within the year, and the recent selection of an architect for the Carnegie building marks an important step forward. The plans were selected in an architectural competition, the program for which, issued early in the year, was a careful and detailed statement of the needs to be met and the general character of building desired. The broad lines upon which the future public library of Louisville is being planned are perhaps best indicated by the schedule of departments and other accommodations to be provided in the new building, as outlined in this program. They are as follows:

Reading room, area 2500 square feet.  
Reference room, area about 2500 square feet.  
Delivery room, area of 900 square feet or more.  
Children's room, area 1500 square feet.  
Art book and study room, area of 1000 square feet.

Music book and score room, and  
Music room.

Combined area of these two rooms should be not less than 750 square feet. They should adjoin each other and at the same time be placed apart from other study rooms. They should also be nearly sound-proof.

Public card catalog room.

This room should adjoin both the Reference room and the Delivery room if possible. It would be well if it might also have fairly close connection with the Catalogue room proper. It is not necessarily a closed room in the ordinary sense at all, but is that part of the building which is devoted to material designed to aid readers in finding the literature of which they are in search. It is the post of the reference librarian.

Three or four study rooms, total area about 800 to 1200 square feet.

Class room, area 500 square feet, and

Class room, area 750 square feet.

Large lecture room in basement.

This room might well be provided with rostrum and ante-rooms, and with an inclined floor.

Conversation room for the public.

Toilet rooms and lavatories for the public.

Check room for outer garments, umbrellas, packages, etc.

This room should be provided near the main entrance.

Smoking room.

Room devoted to recreation and games, such as chess and checkers.

Newspaper and periodical room.

Room or rooms devoted particularly to the uses of "open access."

Book stack.

The stack proper is to provide easy accommodations for 150,000 volumes and to this, or most of it, there is to be only restricted access. There should be a passage between the stacks and the windows. The windows should be large and wide. The stacks are to be set five feet, or more, on centers. The length of the stacks is to be a multiple of three feet. Shelving is to be provided in the building, stack included, for a minimum of 250,000 volumes, reckoning on a basis of eight volumes to the linear foot of shelving. The stack room proper is to be capable of ready enlargement without necessity for enlarging at the same time other parts of the structure.

Exhibit room, and

Storage room for museum materials.

These two may well be put adjoining and, if necessary, in the roof. The storage for museum materials might have an area of some 800 square feet, but the exhibit room should be large and well lighted. It should be susceptible of being advantageously fitted with covered lights for the display of pictures and other objects on its walls, and at the same time be usable as a special lecture or meeting room.

Librarian's public room, area 500 square feet.  
Librarian's private room, area 360 square feet.

Clerk's room, area 250 square feet.

Orders and accessions, area 800 square feet.

Cataloging room, area 600 square feet.

Supply room, area 300 square feet.

Staff lunch room, area 400 square feet.

Staff rest room, area 400 square feet.

Branch and sub-station service, area 1000 square feet.

Staff conversation room.

Staff toilet rooms and lavatories.

Kitchen.

Janitor's work and storage rooms.

Charwomen's rooms.

Binding, area about 1400 square feet.

Printing, area about 800 square feet.

Receipts and shipments.

House mechanism space.

Shop.

Telephone exchange.

Fire-proof vaults.

Put adjoining librarian's rooms.

Photography.

Duplicates and exchanges.

Bicycle room for staff.

Lockers for employees.

It was also recommended that "there should be few permanent partitions in the building. They should be placed as a rule only in such places as the support of the building demands, for the sake both of economy in the expense of administration and facility in use by the public, as well as keeping down the first cost of construction. Partition of glass where possible is a device suggested. But care is to be exercised that the building shall not have the fault of noisiness.

"It is desirable that ample provisions be made for shelving room around the walls, placing the windows at a suitable height therefor. It is believed that the exterior walls should comprise as much window space as good construction will warrant, and that the stack rooms should have large windows. Every effort is to be made to secure natural light in all parts of the building."

The competition was open to 10 architects invited to participate, each of whom received a fee of \$250, and to "all other reputable architects" applying for permission to compete and all drawings were required to be sent in by May 1, 1904. Prof. William R. Ware, of Columbia University, acted as expert adviser on the plans submitted, in conjunction with the librarian, Anderson H. Hopkins. The plans chosen were those of Pilcher & Tachu, of New York City, one of the 10 firms invited to compete.

Mr. Carnegie's gift for the library building amounts to \$250,000; there is an excellent site, for which \$116,000 was paid, and the library's income from the city this year for maintenance is \$54,000, which will grow from year to year as the taxable property of the city increases. Effort has been made, and it is hoped that it may yet prove successful, to bring about a consolidation of the old Louisville Polytechnic Library — with about 60,000 volumes, \$50,000 worth of museum material and other property valued at about \$150,000 — and the Public Library, which would give the latter an effective basis. Whether this combination can be effected or not, in the early autumn Mr. Hopkins will take up the rapid formation of a considerable library staff and prepare for the establishment of branches throughout the city.

## INSTRUCTION TO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN USE OF LIBRARIES.

I NOTE by the April number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL the efforts that are being made by public libraries to carry on co-operative work with the schools. In an editorial of the same issue the JOURNAL says, "from the beginning the burden of initiative and effort has rested upon the libraries."

A few words as to what has been accomplished during the past year in the Jamestown High School may be an encouragement to those who are striving to make the public libraries of greater service to the children and young people in our public schools. Here the "initiative" was taken by Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltine, librarian of the James Prendergast Free Library; and the school authorities were only too glad to avail themselves of her generous offer to instruct the students in the use of our public library.

To this end five lectures were given on Monday evenings in the high school study hall by Miss Hazeltine before the senior and junior classes. The first lecture was a summary of the history of books, and a discussion of modern bookmaking, with emphasis on the need of attention to the author as an authority, and the date, edition and publisher of a book. The remaining lectures covered the evaluation of the leading dictionaries, encyclopedias, special cyclopedias and other ready reference books, including Poole's Index.

With each lecture practice work was assigned to be done during the week, to assure a full understanding of the books discussed. The questions brought out the intricacies of cross references and abbreviation, and the alphabetical, chronological or classed arrangement of information, even to the smallest details. The questions in their answering revealed the ease with which any single fact can be quickly found or verified without reading a book through, and with what advantage any subject can be investigated and traced through many authorities, by the aid of encyclopedias, Poole's Index and the card-catalog, and finally the indexes in the books to which the card-catalog has directed.

In order further to meet the needs of our students in this matter of using a library, Miss Grace Bealer, our high school librarian, has given instruction this year to the freshman and sophomore classes in the use of dictionaries, encyclopedias, atlases, gazetteers, and other reference works.

We now have a definite course in library work planned for each year—the freshmen to be instructed by our high school librarian and the juniors to be given more advanced work by the librarian of our public library. Students completing both courses satisfactorily will receive credit for their work.

M. J. FLETCHER,

Principal Jamestown (N. Y.) High School.

## American Library Association

*President:* Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

*Secretary:* J. I. Wyer, Jr., University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

*Treasurer:* Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE, OCT. 17-22, 1904.

The secretary issued on Sept. 1 an announcement circular of conference arrangements, which has been sent to all members and to many others whose names are on the Association's mailing list. It gives information, in part, as follows:

*1904 Handbook.* A new edition of the official handbook containing the constitution, by-laws, officers and committees of the Association and a complete list of *fully paid members only*, will be mailed to members during September. Non-members may get copies at A. L. A. headquarters in St. Louis.

*Advance Registration.* An advance, numbered attendance register will be printed and identification buttons provided and distributed at A. L. A. headquarters in the Inside Inn. All names sent to the secretary before October 6 will be included. All persons coming to St. Louis should send the secretary name, position and library even if they have already paid annual dues and reserved rooms at the Inside Inn.

*A. L. A. Headquarters.* The offices of the secretary, treasurer and registrar will be found at A. L. A. headquarters in room 5132 on the second floor of the Inside Inn, near the parlor and just above the main lobby. Official printed matter, programs, identification buttons, maps, guide books, the names of reliable rooming bureaus and recommended restaurants will be found here. Appointments with friends and fellow members will be more easily achieved at A. L. A. headquarters than in the crowded lobby of the inn.

An attendance list, arranged by states, will be kept at headquarters and early registration is important that this list may be most useful.

There will be but one general session each day, held in the forenoon in the Hall of Congresses, which is reached by the Intramural Railway from the Inside Inn.

*Program.* Outline of the program is printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for August. It is distinctly international in scope, reviewing the status and tendencies of library work in this country and abroad, with special attention to national and international bibliography and such characteristic features of American library development as: state aid to libraries, the library and the school, women in library work. Of the greatest general interest will be the reviews of present tendencies in cataloging, classification and annotation. Papers have been promised from a number of repre-



sentative European librarians, several of whom will be present at the conference. To the announcement of such papers, already made, should be added: "A short account of the origin and present state of the Prussian 'Gesammtkatalog,'" by Dr. Richard Fick, of Berlin. The statement that the Library Association of the United Kingdom will be represented by Mr. Inkster, honorary secretary, was an error. The delegate appointed as official representative by the Council of the L. A. U. K. is the acting honorary secretary, Mr. L. S. Jast, librarian of Croydon Public Library.

*Other library meetings.* The Kansas Library Association will hold its annual meeting in the Kansas building Oct. 19, at 2 p.m., after a luncheon at the Inside Inn.

The Missouri Library Association will hold its annual business meeting in the Missouri building Oct. 19, at 2.30 p.m.

The Iowa Library Association will hold its 15th annual meeting on Oct. 19-20, at 2.30 p.m., in the Iowa building. One session for business and the second for round table discussions.

The National Association of State Librarians will hold its regular meetings during A. L. A. week on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 18-19, in the parlors of the Inside Inn, at 2.30 p.m. Full program will be given in the official program.

The officers of all state library commissions will hold an important conference looking toward more effective co-operation. Details will be given in the official program or may be had from Miss Cornelia Marvin, Madison, Wis.

The New York State Library School Association will hold its annual business meeting in the parlors of the Inside Inn Oct. 20, 3.30 p.m., and the alumni association of the other library schools will probably arrange for meetings.

*Local committee's announcements.* The Inside Inn will be the headquarters hotel. It is inside the exposition grounds, and its rates include all admission charges to the grounds after guests have registered there.

European Plan. Includes lodging and Daily Admission	RATES.		American Plan. Includes lodging 3 Meals and Daily Admission
	Number of Rooms.		
\$1.50 a Day	500		\$3.00 a Day
\$2.00 a Day	500		\$3.50 a Day
\$2.50 a Day	500		\$4.00 a Day
\$3.50 to \$5.50 a Day	500		\$5.00 to \$7.00 a Day

SINGLE MEALS: Breakfast, 50 cents; luncheon, 50 cents; evening dinner, 75 cents. A la carte service at moderate prices.

These rates contemplate two persons in a room at above price for each. Single rooms cost double rate.

A. L. A. members are advised to reserve rooms in advance by sending \$5 to the "Inside Inn, World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, Mo.," stating length and date of stay, rate and plan desired.

The management is responsible—the money so advanced will be credited on bill or refunded if upon arrival the accommodations are unsatisfactory.

All arrangements for rooms must be made by members. No rooming will be done by the local committee or A. L. A. officers.

All those attending the conference are strongly urged to stop at the Inside Inn, as it is the constant testimony of new and old members that much more pleasure and profit result from being at headquarters, but for those who wish to make other arrangements the name of a reliable rooming bureau will be furnished on application to F. M. Crunden, Public Library, St. Louis.

#### TRAVEL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

There are no special A. L. A. railway rates other than the regular World's Fair rates to the general public and varying in price with the limit of 15 days, 60 days or season.

*Eastern party.* Special circulars regarding the trip arranged for the eastern party have been sent out by F. W. Faxon, chairman of the Travel Committee. This party will leave Boston (Fall River line) Thursday, Oct. 13, 6 p.m.

Leave New York (B. & O. R. R.) Friday, Oct. 14, 8 a.m.

Leave Philadelphia (B. & O. R. R.) Friday, Oct. 14, 10.32 a.m.

Arrive Washington 1.50 p.m. Leave Washington 4.05 p.m., arriving in Cincinnati for breakfast Saturday, Oct. 15, 8.05 a.m.

Leave Cincinnati 8.48 a.m., arriving in St. Louis 6 p.m.

Returning, this party will leave St. Louis Sunday, Oct. 23, 9.04 a.m.

Arrive Chicago, Sunday, Oct. 23, 5.04 p.m.

The night and next day will be spent in Chicago.

Leave Chicago (Mich. Cent. R. R.) Monday, Oct. 24, 5.20 p.m.

Arrive Albany (N. Y. C. R. R.) Tuesday, Oct. 25, 4.40 p.m.

Arrive New York, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 8.45 p.m.

Arrive Boston (B. & A. R. R.) Tuesday, Oct. 25, 11.55 p.m.

The probable expense of the eastern party trip is as follows, going and returning:

Railroad fare to St. Louis and return, 60 days limit if desired:

New York.....	\$30.35
Boston.....	33.65
Philadelphia.....	28.35
Baltimore.....	28.00
Washington.....	28.00

To the railroad fare, the additional expense may be approximated as follows:

Half stateroom on boat from Boston.....	\$ .50
Outside, \$1; inside, 50 cents.	
Double Pullman berth, Washington to St. Louis.	5.00
Hotel room at Chicago, Oct. 23d.....	1.50
Double Pullman berth from Chicago.....	5.00
Meals going and returning, estimated.....	8.00

All intending to go to the conference from



the east should send word as soon as possible whether they intend to join the personally conducted party or not to F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway street, New Dorchester, Mass.

*Chicago party.* The Chicago party will leave over the Chicago & Alton on Sunday evening, Oct. 16, at 11.40 p.m., arriving in St. Louis Monday morning at 8.10.

The return trip, for those who do not wish to spend more time at the fair, will be made with the eastern party on Sunday, Oct. 23, as above.

The round trip rate from Chicago, 10 day limit, is \$8; 60 day limit, \$10. Sleeper, Chicago to St. Louis, \$2.

All persons in Chicago or at outside points who wish to join this party or secure further information should address C. B. Roden, Chicago Public Library.

*Western party.* Those who may be interested in joining a party from Omaha via St. Joseph and Kansas City arriving in St. Louis Saturday, Oct. 15, or Monday, Oct. 17, are requested to advise the secretary, stating their preference for starting date. If enough respond, a travel party will be formed and an additional travel circular sent to those who join.

#### A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD.

The A. L. A. Publishing Board has just issued a revised list of the periodicals and society publications for which it issues printed catalog cards prepared by the Boston Public Library, New York Public Library, John Crerar Library, Harvard University Library, Columbia University Library. Several titles of the original list have been dropped because cards for them are now provided by the Library of Congress. In place of those dropped others have been added, so that the total number of cards printed annually will be approximately the same as heretofore, about 3000.

All new subscriptions begin with the current numbers.

Prices to subscribers to the complete set of cards \$2.50 per 100 titles (two cards to each title).

Extra cards at 40 cents per 100.

To subscribers for articles in specified publications \$4 per 100 titles (two cards to each title).

Extra cards 50 cents per 100.

The greater part of the publications covered by the list are to be found only in the larger public, college, or scientific libraries, but there are a number which are commonly taken by the smaller public and college libraries, such as

189 American Association for the Advancement of Science. Proceedings [addresses of the vice-presidents].

252 American Historical Association. Reports.

104 Modern Language Association of America. Publications.

108 National Academy of Science. Memoirs.

253 Old South leaflets.

147 Smithsonian Institution. Annual reports.

292 — Miscellaneous collections, quarterly issue.

240 U. S. Bureau of Ethnology. Reports.

167 U. S. Geological Survey. Reports.

168 U. S. National Museum. Reports.

242 — Proceedings.

beside the journals and proceedings of many American scientific societies and colleges.

The cost of those specified would not much exceed \$5 in any one year, and the average would probably be less than that amount. The advantage to any library in having the articles contained in these reports included in its card catalog, and the economy of using printed cards for this purpose are evident. Libraries are invited to subscribe for the cards of these or other specified publications, or even of a single publication at the special rates noted above.

The board expects to issue in time for the A. L. A. conference a revised edition of Miss Hewin's list of Books for boys and girls. It is prepared as a help in buying books for the smaller libraries and for the home use of parents and teachers.

### State Library Commissions.

#### PLANS FOR A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

A conference of representatives of the library commissions of the middle west states was held in Chicago, Aug. 12, to consider the desirability of forming a national organization of library commissions. The value of such an organization, and the many lines of work common to all the commissions which could advantageously be accomplished by a national league, were discussed; and the sentiment of all present was favorable to forming such an organization at the St. Louis meeting of the A. L. A.

The secretary was directed to prepare a letter setting forth the plan to send to all state library commissions and to have charge of the correspondence regarding the same.

ALICE S. TYLER,

*Secretary Commission Conference.*

IOWA LIBRARY COMMISSION,  
Des Moines.

DELAWARE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Cornelius Frear, secretary, State Library, Dover.

The Delaware library commission has issued a new, revised and enlarged edition of its "Handbook," compiled by Miss Florence Bayard Kane. It covers 102 pages, as against the 88 pages of the first edition, published in 1902, and is practically a manual for the establishment and management of small public libraries—of much more than local interest and value.

## State Library Associations.

### CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The association has issued number 5 of its Publications (28 p. nar. O.), devoted to several short practical papers, news and notes of library affairs in the state, list of members, etc. The papers include "Book reviews and the librarian," by Melvin G. Dodge; "Notes about bulletin work," by Mrs. Alice G. Whitbeck; "Small library plans," with two illustrations; "On the selection of books for a small library," by George T. Clark; and "What a town can do for a library," by Charles S. Greene. There is a list of "Twenty-five good books on California."

### KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* T. L. Montgomery, state librarian, Harrisburg, Pa.

*Secretary-Treasurer:* Robert P. Bliss, Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa.

The fourth annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association will be held at Cambridge Springs, Pa., Oct. 7, 8, 9. The main topic for consideration will be how to interest readers in the better books, with special emphasis on the work with children. There will be separate round table for representatives of small libraries and those who come from larger or special collections.

Cambridge Springs is delightfully situated on the Erie railroad, and holders of through tickets can get stop-overs good for several days. As this meeting precedes the A. L. A. meeting it is hoped that eastern librarians may be able to attend it on their way to St. Louis.

ROBT. P. BLISS, *Secretary*.

### VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President:* E. M. Goddard, assistant librarian, State Library, Montpelier.

*Secretary-Treasurer:* Miss Edith E. Clarke, librarian University of Vermont, Burlington.

A meeting of the Vermont Library Association was held on the afternoon of Aug. 17, at Burlington, in connection with the dedication of the Carnegie building of the Fletcher Free Library. The meeting was held in the Edmonds High School building, and was called to order at three o'clock, when President Goddard introduced President M. H. Buckham, of the state university, who made a short address of welcome. Miss Edith E. Clarke, librarian of the University of Vermont, presented a paper upon the disposition in a library of serials, pamphlets and clippings. The paper was an able consideration of a subject which often brings perplexity to librarians.

Miss Mary P. Farr, who has had charge of cataloging the Fletcher library in the new Carnegie building, explained the co-operative system of cataloging adopted by the Library of Congress. Dr. James H. Canfield, of Columbia University, who delivered the principal address at the dedication of the Carnegie library building, talked for a few minutes in-

formally. He explained the methods of the New York Library Association in holding library institutes and said that the public must be made to feel the need of the public library just as keenly as the public school. Brief remarks were also made by the Rev. J. Edward Wright, trustee of the Kellogg-Hubbard Library of Montpelier, and Herbert E. Straw, trustee of the Akeley Memorial of Stowe. Last on the program, the question box, brought practical subjects up for discussion.

President Goddard appointed as a committee to investigate the organization of district libraries Miss Lucy D. Cheney of Rutland, Mrs. Louise L. Boyce of Barre, and Miss Sarah C. Hagar of Burlington. This committee reported favorably upon the matter and suggested that a list be made of the towns of each county and adjacent towns, that meetings be held in the towns most centrally located and that notices be sent to all librarians urging them, the trustees and all others interested in library matters to attend the meetings which it is proposed to hold. The report was unanimously accepted. Mr. Goddard appointed Miss Mary E. Macomber of Montpelier, H. E. Straw of Stowe, and Mrs. Louise L. Boyce of Barre as a committee to determine a time and place for the next meeting of the association.

## Library Clubs.

### BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB.

*President:* Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Free Public Library, Brimfield, Mass.

*Secretary:* Miss Mary E. Robinson, Young Men's Library, Palmer, Mass.

*Treasurer:* Miss Eliza R. Hobbs, Merrick Public Library, Brookfield, Mass.

The annual meeting of the Bay Path Library Club was held in the Howe Memorial Library at Shrewsbury on June 28. The meeting was presided over by Miss Anna Tarbell, and the secretary was Miss Mary E. Robinson, of Palmer. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: president, Miss Anna Tarbell; vice-presidents, Louis N. Wilson, librarian of Clark University, Worcester, and Miss Mabel E. Knowlton, of Shrewsbury; secretary, Miss Mary E. Robinson; treasurer, Miss Eliza R. Hobbs, of Brookfield.

A welcome was given by D. W. Bemis, chairman of the trustees of the Howe Library. Louis N. Wilson, of Clark University, opened the discussion of the morning by a paper on "Building a library."

Luncheon was served in the town hall, and the afternoon session was opened by Miss Mary Sargent, librarian of Medford Library, who spoke on "How to attract and hold the interest of children." The closing discussion was on "Recent books suitable for a small library," opened by Rev. Joseph C. Kent, of Northboro. He was followed by Rev. A. H. Sedgwick, of Shrewsbury, Dr. Wire, of Worcester, and others.

## Library Schools and Training Classes.

### DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The school has issued its "Register of graduates, 1893-1904" (38 p. O.). Since its organization in November, 1892, with a class of 10 students, it has enrolled 254 students, of whom 167 were graduated from the full course and six completed a partial course. The 173 graduates recorded represent 29 states, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York leading, with 76, 16 and 14, respectively, and have filled 385 positions. The list of graduates (p. 9-30) is alphabetical, and gives information of previous education, positions held, and present occupation and address.

### MAINE SUMMER SCHOOL.

On Aug. 9 a summer school of library economy, conducted under the auspices of the Maine State Library Commission, was opened in Augusta. The arrangements and the general work of the school were under the direction of Hon. L. D. Carver, state librarian, to whose interest and energy its organization was due; and the technical instruction was in charge of Miss Mary E. Sargent, of Medford, Mass. The sessions were held in the senate chamber of the State House, the morning sessions, from 9 to 12, being devoted to technical work, and the afternoon sessions, from 2 to 5, to lectures, free to all desiring to attend. The subjects dealt with in instruction were: Acquisition, selection and buying of books; order books and slips; accessioning; classification; shelf-listing; loan systems; finding-lists; cataloging; repairing books; work with children; Library Art Club. The lectures arranged for included: "Relations between the free public schools and free public libraries," by W. W. Stetson, State Superintendent Public Schools; "The Library Commission and travelling libraries," by Prof. A. J. Roberts, Colby College, Waterville; "Reference books and reference work" (two lectures), by George T. Little, librarian Bowdoin College; "Bookbinding and the mechanical value of books," by Harry Reid, state binder, Augusta; "Most valuable historical works relating to the state of Maine," by Prof. H. M. Estabrooke, University of Maine; "Importance of local history to the free public library, and the methods of collecting and arranging the same," by State Librarian L. D. Carver, and J. H. Winchester, Stewart Free Library, Corinna; "Instructing the public in the use of the library," by Ralph K. Jones, librarian University of Maine; "Library architecture," by C. C. Soule, Boston Book Company; "Some difficult problems in classification," by Mary L. Carver, Augusta; "Latter day fiction," by Prof. W. H. Harts-horne, Bates College.

Pleasant events in the course were an informal reception tendered to the students by State Librarian and Mrs. Carver at their

home on Sewall street, and the day spent at Squirrel Island, in attendance at the dedication of the library given to that place by A. H. Davenport, of Malden, Mass. The course was taken by 20 students, nearly all in charge of small libraries in the state.

### PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The school will open Monday, Sept. 19, at 9 a.m., for the preliminary two weeks of practical work. Practice in the library will be furnished throughout the first two terms to a greater extent than heretofore, in order to avoid clogging the library wheels with too many assistants in the third term, and to familiarize the students earlier with various matters of routine. The cataloging will occupy almost twice as much time in the first term as hitherto, so as to enable the class to do practical cataloging in the winter and early spring when book-accessions are most numerous.

The only change in the faculty of the school has been the appointment of Miss Minnie L. Benham, of 1904, as school secretary and reviser.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director*.

### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The report of the director, Miss Katharine L. Sharp, for the year 1903-4, records 34 students for the fifth year class and 47 students for the fourth year class. Of the latter 20 had an academic degree and 12 presented three years of college work. The course of instruction is reviewed, and the various minor changes noted, among them the development of the advanced reference work and the making of Bookmaking an elective. Regarding the uniform requirement of theses and bibliographies, Miss Sharp is of the opinion "that a seminar course, with three or four written papers through the year, with discussion, would be far more profitable than the present plan. As the classes increase in number it is difficult to find subjects for which we have material which are worth such an expenditure of time and energy. It causes more nervous strain than any other task, because the time element is uncertain. The work shows in many cases deficient preparation in English, and this is not discovered until too late in the year to help it. Students show lack of practice in presenting a finished piece of work, and all work bears a resemblance to examination and quiz papers. Smaller subjects and more of them, allowing discussion and correction throughout the year, would be better for the individual student, and would give to every student the benefit of the investigations of others. With general students, the thesis is often the first piece of research work, and the practice is necessary. With library students such practice is a part of the work from the beginning."

The activities of the Library Club of the

school are noted, the alumni association is referred to, attendance of students and directors at library meetings is recorded, and the exhibit prepared for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is described.

"The future is very bright for the library school if it can secure more experienced teachers and can make it profitable for them to stay. They all find it pleasant. The advance in requirements is already bringing us advanced students. The instruction also should advance, and the high standard should be kept up by using more care in accepting credentials and by dropping weak students."

In conclusion Miss Sharp reviews the opportunities before the school for effective library work in the state. The federation of women's clubs has recommended that the school take over the travelling libraries conducted by the clubs, and the state library association has appointed the school director in charge of the planning and direction of library institutes. The need is for endowment or special appropriation for extension purposes. "The state library association can conduct a few library institutes with money raised by voluntary subscriptions, but it can do no more. The great need is for a Travelling Librarian. It would be her duty to conduct institutes, to arouse interest in libraries, to help to organize libraries, to supervise travelling libraries and to perform such other duties as devolve upon a secretary of a library commission. It would be a great advantage to the library school to have headquarters of such an officer at the school. Students could help in the work for practice, and the travelling librarian could meet the class regularly for discussion of organizing and public library problems. An appropriation of \$5000 for two years would inaugurate this work." An important addition to the school's equipment would be a model children's library room, "equipped and managed by the library school, which should be used by the children of the faculty and others living in this vicinity. \$500 would make a good beginning, if there were provision for regular additions."

#### WISCONSIN SUMMER SCHOOL.

The 10th annual session of the Wisconsin Summer School for Library Training was held in the Historical Library building in Madison from June 13 to Aug. 5, 1904. For the elementary course of eight weeks, open to librarians in positions or under appointment to them, there was an attendance of 30, the register by states being as follows: Wisconsin 15, Illinois 9, California 1, Canada 1, Indiana 1, Minnesota 1, Montana 1 and Missouri 1. There was no tuition charged librarians of public libraries in Wisconsin, as the officers of the commission feel that this is the most economical and advantageous method of working with those librarians to raise the standard of librarianship in the state. The

students are urged to attend regular library schools if they seem adapted to the work and wish to make it a profession.

The director of the school was assisted by Miss Julia E. Elliott, of the Marinette Public Library, who gave 16 lectures on accession, shelf, binding and administration; Miss Julia Hopkins, of the Madison Public Library, who had charge of the work in classification; Miss Hannah Ellis, also of the Madison Public Library, who lectured three times on children's work. Five practical lectures on public documents by J. I. Wyer, Jr., of the University of Nebraska Library, were open to both elementary and supplementary classes.

The Supplementary Course had an attendance of 30. For this students were allowed to enter for two, three, or four weeks, and the course was so arranged that they might devote a great deal of time to technical work or omit it altogether. The lecture subjects included English literature, by Professor H. B. Lathrop; European history, by Professor Dana C. Munro; Greek and Latin literature, and Ancient histories, by Dr. Grant Showerman; The French novel, by Professor W. F. Giese; Books in economics, by Professor T. S. Adams; Old Norse literature, and Modern Scandinavian literature, by Professor Julius E. Olson, all the lecturers named being on the faculty of the University of Wisconsin. Other lectures were by R. G. Thwaites, of the State Historical Society; on History of libraries, by Miss Mary W. Plummer, of Pratt Institute Library School; History of books and printing, by Henry W. Legler, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission; and by Miss L. E. Stearns and Miss M. E. Ahern.

The students of this supplementary course had, with three exceptions, previously attended the elementary course of this school, and the others had had a year's training and the third was preparing for library school.

A summary of the attendance at the summer school for 10 years gives the following facts:

No. summer school students at head of Wisconsin libraries, June, 1904, 34.

No. normal school students at head of Wisconsin college libraries, 2.

Total no. of summer school students now employed in Wisconsin libraries, exclusive of Document course students, January, 1904, 78.

There are 16 librarians in Wisconsin who have had one or more years of training.

It is hoped that the next five years will enable the commission to add to this list all of the libraries now established in Wisconsin, and that some training will be required for every position, a week at an institute sufficing for the librarian of the very small village library, and the summer school course for the librarian who receives a salary of from \$25 to \$50 a month; and that the librarians of all other libraries shall have been trained in library schools.

## Reviews.

FORTSCHRITTE der volkstümlichen bibliotheken; von E. Reyer. . . . Leipzig, W. Engelmann, 1903. 64+180 p. il. O. 3m.

A contribution to the history of modern library work more interesting than this compilation of Dr. Reyer's has not been made for years. Foreign libraries are not neglected, for the volume opens with an admirable brief summary of recent progress in the United States by Miss Mary W. Plummer, while there are also contributions on Scandinavian libraries by Dr. Andreas Steenberg, on the libraries of Paris by Dr. Albert Schwab, and on those of Russian Poland by Janusz; but the mass of the volume is on Germany and Austria. It is a record of heroic struggle and of much accomplishment. What the Germans and Austrians have done under adverse conditions is here told simply, sometimes broadly, sometimes in detail, always by men who have been prominent in the advance.

After Miss Plummer's contribution, Dr. G. Fritz, who is known to many of his American colleagues for his excellent work, gives first a list of some thirty odd titles on public library work in Germany, and then an account of the progress of that work in recent years. This general view is followed by a detailed description of the development and administration of Dr. Fritz's own library at Charlottenburg, with statistics. The city has nearly 190,000 inhabitants; the library (in 1902) some 20,000 volumes. The circulation for 1901-02 was 98,322, the users of the reading and reference room 47,850. Ten thousand marks (less than \$2500) were available for books, periodicals and binding. Of the circulation 77.6 per cent. was "literature" in the German use—novels, poetry and illustrated papers and magazines. The new four-story building is described in detail, and the description is well worth study.

Dr. Arend Buchholtz follows Dr. Fritz with an account of the recent work in Berlin. It is noteworthy that the Berlin city government gives the most cordial support to the library, an unusual circumstance in Germany, as in Austria. The plan for establishing a central library, and building it up by classes, is of especial interest.

Dr. Nörrenberg gives an account for Elberfeld, where the conditions were not the ordinary ones, as no library of any sort open to the public existed there, whether "learned," state, or circulating. The establishment of what they call the "Stadtbücherei" is described.

Dr. Ladewig gives an account of the Krupp Library at Essen-Ruhr, which the great manufacturers have established in the interest of their employees. The amount of work accomplished by the slender staff would seem impossible if Dr. Ladewig's description of the

spirit of the work did not explain it. He dwells most eloquently on the necessity for the right "library atmosphere," and on what has been done at Essen because of it. Dr. Ernest Schultze tells the story for Hamburg, Dr. Päppe for Bremen. Both accounts deserve more detailed mention than can be given them here.

The second division of the book is begun by Dr. Reyer with a general account of the work in Austria. What Dr. Reyer himself has done would fill a book much larger than the one he has compiled, and it is easy to read between the line of his accounts—what he would never say for himself—how large a part he has played in the splendid work done. He toils with the enthusiasm of the pioneer, giving the work an impetus that will surely carry it far into the future. His own library in Vienna, of which full details are given, receives no support whatever from the city government, and little from the rich. The people themselves give with an enthusiasm second only to Dr. Reyer's. The last hundred pages of the volume are devoted to the management of the Central Library, and to the discussions of library problems there. Some attention is given to the reading of women, on which Frau Leopoldine Kulke has an interesting article, and to the work of women in libraries, as to which Miss I. E. Lord writes for America. There is an account of one of the workingmen's society libraries, of the most pronounced "social-democratic" type, by Hugo Heller, one of the Vienna People's Education Society by Dr. Himmelbauer, one of the People's Reading Hall by Dr. G. Stich—all these in Vienna; and one of the Südmark Association by Dr. F. Khull.

The other matters discussed are entirely non-technical. Cataloging, classification and their like are mentioned only incidentally, while the kind of books read and the methods of getting the people to read better books preoccupy almost all the writers. There are many points on the exclusion of certain books and on the restriction of the circulation of others. It is taken for granted by all that the library has a clear responsibility in the matter of education.

In hours of opening and in the high age limit the German and Austrian libraries fall below what we in America consider the standard; and that they themselves feel our advantages in the matter of public support and private benefaction is easily to be seen from their many references. But in the work accomplished in the hours that are possible to them, and with the staffs available, they need dip their flag to no one.

Some of the details in which they differ from us are the almost universal supplying of printed catalogs and the having binderies of their own, even in what we should call small libraries. Most of the work with us seems done there also, with the enormous and important difference of the lack of work



with children. That seems hardly to have begun in the nation of the kindergarten. The Central Library of Vienna has a committee whose duty it is to establish and organize a library for the blind.

Elaborate and valuable figures are given of the use of certain books. For example, Slatin Pasha's "With fire and sword" was lent 488 times in two years, 29 per cent. of the borrowers being workmen or their wives or daughters. The percentages are given for the other classes of users, and these full data are presented for 16 other books. Such work is of great value for the study of local conditions, and a comparison of the figures of the use of the same books in certain American cities would be enlightening.

The whole story of the work is one that should be read in detail. It is told with spirit and with the enthusiasm of true youth. Dr. Reyer closes the volume with an exhortation to the men who are fighting "auf verlorenen Posten"—the forlorn hope—and urges them passionately to fight on to the death. The book is full of inspiration, facts and suggestions.

I. E. L.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE der deutschen universitäten: systematisch geordnetes verzeichnis der bis ende 1899 gedruckten bücher und aufsätze über das deutsche universitätswesen; im auftrage des Preussischen Unterrichtsministeriums bearbeitet von Wilhelm Erman und Ewald Horn. Erster, allgemeiner teil, unter mitwirkung von E. Horn bearbeitet von W. Erman. Leipzig und Berlin, B. G. Teubner, 1904. 20+836 p. 8°.

This work is the first part of a comprehensive and exhaustive bibliography of the German universities, undertaken at the inspiration of the Prussian Ministry of Education. Be it said in passing that it is but one of many substantial services to learning rendered by that ministry. The responsibility for the preparation of this portion rests largely with Dr. Erman, while his colleague, Prof. Horn, has in preparation the second portion, which is to deal with the bibliography of the individual universities. The compilers have labored for 16 years in the production of this bibliography. Some idea of the extent of their work may be gained from the fact that this first part alone describes 17,363 titles. The preface, in which Herr Erman describes the work of preparation and discusses the principles which have guided the compilers, should be read with care by all students of bibliography and library economy. The leading principle is set forth as follows: "The aim and purpose of the bibliography has been to describe (as far as practical from the books themselves), with all possible fulness the entire range of printed works treating of German universities which

have appeared up to the end of 1899, including articles in periodicals and collected works. In addition we have planned to indicate in the case of each work listed at least one library in which the book is to be found, or if not discovered in a library, to make evident the sources from which it became known to us." To the writer this declaration seems to state the aim of scientific bibliographical work for trained students in a very satisfactory fashion.

The book is printed with two columns to the page. The arrangement is by subject, and chronologically under the subject, the author's surname (or other catchword) being printed in bold-faced type wherever it occurs on the title-page. The consequence is the familiar difficulty of consultation which invariably accompanies this style of entry and arrangement. The titles are numbered consecutively, and we are promised a *Registerband*, which will doubtless facilitate the use of the book. The proofreading appears to have been done with great care, and the general appearance of the typography is excellent.

Peculiar interest attaches to Dr. Erman's plea for a national library which shall first of all exist for the purpose of preserving the printed monuments of German life. A knowledge of our own shortcomings in regard to our own publications naturally prevents any carping criticism on the state of things revealed in his preface, but one instance at least should be given. Out of 340 *Kommersbücher*, listed on p. 728 f., 73 were found in the Berliner Königliche Bibliothek, 111 in 22 other libraries, 47 were described from private copies, and 109 were not found at all. The lack of a copyright law requiring a number of deposited copies in different parts of the country is severely felt in Germany, just as it will be here, if an untoward disaster should destroy the Library of Congress. We may well continue the agitation for more copyright depositories.

Dr. Erman further discusses the principle of inclusiveness with regard to magazine articles. This principle has been followed in this bibliography, but he enters a protest against it as an ideal method, preferring a selection of such articles as contain original matter, and the exclusion of others. It will profit students of bibliographic methods to read what he has to say on this subject, particularly in its relations to general library economy and cataloging. The methods adopted for preparing the bibliography are also worth noting.

It would be interesting to most readers of the JOURNAL to reproduce the entire table of contents, did space permit. It is enough to say here that it includes the purpose and field of universities, their history and statistics, constitution and organization, legal standing, academic officers, faculties, students as "academic citizens," endowments, degrees, studies,

academic morals, student life, student societies (including the famous *Burschenschaften*), and students' songs.

That the book is valuable is evident to any one who opens its pages. The degree of its usefulness, its accuracy, and its exhaustiveness can only be told by long continued consultation. So much we are obliged to say of every new bibliographic enterprise. But every presumption is in favor of this work, which should be a most welcome addition to our stock of bibliographic tools. We await the second part with interest.

It may not be amiss to express the wish that our Bureau of Education would undertake a similar work for American colleges and universities. The field is not so vast as that covered in the present study, and the materials are at hand in our libraries for its accomplishment. WM. WARNER BISHOP.

GRANGER, Edith, *ed.* An index to poetry and recitations: being a practical reference manual for the librarian, teacher, bookseller, elocutionist, etc., including over 30,000 titles from 369 books. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1904. 970 p. Q. \$5 net.

This may fairly be said to be an indispensable reference work, and one assured of permanent use and usefulness in large and small libraries. It covers a field different from that of the ordinary dictionary of quotations, in that it is an index to collections of poetry and of prose recitations, remarkably comprehensive, compact in form, and easily used. The contents of 369 volumes, including practically all the more popular standard collections of poetry, orations, recitations, dialogues, etc., have been indexed by authors, titles and first lines, over 30,000 titles being thus recorded.

The work is in three divisions, of which the title index is the main index. A symbol for each volume indexed is adopted, and an alphabetical key to the symbols is prefixed, in which author, title, publisher and price of each volume is given. By the use of these symbols the main entry (title index) is greatly condensed and reference to the key gives at once the name of the volume or volumes in which the selection is to be found. The author index and index to first lines refer to the title index for the fuller entry. Thus, the reader who can remember only the first line of Halleck's "Marco Bozzaris" will find in the first line index:

"At midnight in his guarded tent. See Marco Bozzaris, Halleck."

Reference to the title index gives the entry:  
 "Marco Bozzaris.—Fitz-Greene Halleck—AA—  
 BNL—FEP—FTR—[etc.]  
 (*sl. abr.*) BS2—CS1—OM—SM—TMD,  
 (*sel.*) SO—SS—  
 (*Br. sel.*) AE—LLC.  
 (Patriot's death, The. *br. sel.*)—GP."

which indicates that full text of the poem

may be found in Stedman's "American anthology," Bryant's "New library of poetry and song," "Fireside encyclopædia of poetry," Fulton and Trueblood's choice readings, and other collections; that slightly abridged text is given in "Best selections, no. 7" and four other volumes; that a selection may be found in "Steps to oratory" and Sargent's "Standard speaker," a brief selection in "Analytical elocution" and "Lincoln literary collection," and a brief selection with a different title in "Golden poems." If the author's name only is known, reference to the author index gives "Marco Bozzaris" in its alphabetical place among the 17 titles listed under Halleck's name, and a further reference to the title index gives the further information. It will be seen that this method is eminently practical and combines a large amount of information with extremely condensed entries, and is, at the same time, sufficiently simple. The variety and extent of the material to which the index gives clue are evident when the number of volumes indexed are considered. Poetry, of course, predominates, but the representation of prose—speeches, extracts from plays, monologues, etc.—is also full. Author's names are generally given in full—Kotzebue, however, appears with surname and a dash, though the Christian name might easily have been supplied—and great pains have been taken to refer from varying titles to the original or best known form.

Following the three main divisions is an appendix of suggestive lists of selections for special days and occasions (Arbor day, Easter Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, Christmas, etc.); of charades, dialogues and drills; of selections relating to noted personages; and of temperance selections—especially useful to teachers and to librarians. The volume is excellent in mechanical details, clearly printed, though in close type, in a double-column page, on white paper with broad margins; there is a thumb index to the general divisions, and the binding, with leather back and corners, appears to be strong and durable.

Probably only librarians—and possibly the editors of the "appeals to readers" columns of the literary journals—realize how many people are constantly trying to remember poetry they have forgotten, quotations familiar in early childhood, or unidentifiable fragments of verse. Very many of them will find the information they seek in this index, if they can correctly remember author, title or first line—which most of them cannot do—and will thereafter regard with gratitude and affection the librarian who directed them to it or the library in which they found it. To the librarian it will be constantly useful, and the numerous libraries possessing a card index to poetry should find it worth while to compare their material with that recorded here, making their future index work supplementary to the printed volume.

## Library Economy and History.

### GENERAL.

DILLON, John F. Illustrative examples and testimonies as to the value of books and free libraries. (*In American Law Review*, July-August, 1904. 38: 533-541.)

Part of Judge Dillon's address at the dedication of the Free Public Library (Carnegie building), at Davenport, Ia., May 11, 1904.

HAINES, Helen E. The growth of travelling libraries. (*In World's Work*, September, p. 5231-5234.)

The *Library Association Record* for August opens with a paper on "The classification of office papers, with a scheme for museum and library work," by Charles Madeley. The scheme presented was devised for the municipal museum and library, of which the author has charge, and has been in operation for over two years. The term "office papers" is applied to correspondence, orders, invoices, reports, memoranda and like material. The classification is a decimal arrangement, covering six and a half pages, followed by a three-page double-column index. It is ingenious and comprehensive, but for any ordinary institution the classification would probably swamp the material to be classified. A short paper, "On the delegation of powers to library committees," by Councillor Lucas, and the usual notes and news make up the number.

The *Library World* for August contains no. 11 of Archibald Clarke's "Essays on indexing," and an excellent brief practical paper by Edward Wood on "A small library's opportunities." The "small library" is that of Bingley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, a town with a scattered population of 18,000 and a library of 14,000 v. By the methods described the library membership has been raised from 700 to 1600 and the annual issues from 24,000 to 54,000 v. The methods include equipment of a small reference or study corner, the use of open shelves with fresh and frequently changed selections of new books, a card index to composite books and volumes of essays, special lists on technical and other subjects, lists and notes in the local press, etc.

MABIE, Hamilton W. Mr. Mabie on Sunday-school books. (*In Ladies' Home Journal*, September, 1904. p. 18.)

"Sunday-schools," says Mr. Mabie, "ought to furnish the books essential to a knowledge of the Bible; there is no need of collections of books for children in Sunday-schools in places where there are public libraries; only sound, normal, true books ought to find places in such libraries." Several suggestive lists are given on different subjects.

WILLIAMS, Churchill. Novels versus other

books. (*In World's Work*, September, p. 5315-5318.)

A comparison of the relative demand for novels and other books, based on inquiries addressed to "15 of the largest booksellers in different parts of the country, and six of the big libraries." The conclusions reached are: "1, That the demand for the novel shows no diminution; 2, That the demand for books other than fiction is growing more rapidly than may be explained by the normal increase in the whole number of readers." The explanation for the latter demand rests in the constant increase of educational agencies and the influence of libraries.

### LOCAL.

Akron (O.) P. L. The Carnegie library building was dedicated on Aug. 1, the exercises being held in its fine assembly hall. An afternoon reception preceded the dedication. Mr. Carnegie gave \$82,000 for the building, on the usual conditions, his first offer of \$70,000 having been made at Christmas time, 1901.

Auburn (Me.) P. L. The \$25,000 Carnegie library building was dedicated on Aug. 1, when after the brief exercises a public reception was held.

Belleville (O.) P. L. The new Carnegie library building was dedicated on Aug. 10. It cost \$13,000, and is built of gray pressed brick with red tile roof. It contains over 5000 volumes, purchased from a fund of \$5000 given for the purpose by H. C. Stahl, of Belleville.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. The first Carnegie building to be completed, that for the Pacific branch, at Fourth avenue and Pacific street, was turned over to the library committee by the architect on Aug. 15. Formal dedication exercises will probably be held early in September.

Burlington (Vt.) P. L. The Carnegie library building was dedicated on the evening of Aug. 18, in the presence of a large audience, which included members of the Vermont Library Association, whose meeting in Burlington had been arranged in connection with the event. The library was established as the Fletcher Free Library, from an endowment fund given by Miss Mary Fletcher and her mother, on condition that the city provide a suitable building and defray current expenses of administration. Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$50,000 was made on the usual conditions of a site and 10 per cent. maintenance fund to be furnished by the city, and it is stated that "the rights and duties of the trustees of the Fletcher Free Library and of the city government in and over this building are details which will need to be adjusted hereafter." The chief address of the dedication exercises was delivered by Dr. James H. Canfield.

*Chelsea, Mass. Fitz P. L.* (34th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Added 1045; total 19,373. Issued, home use 98,833 (fict. 54.13 %; juv. 33.46 %), of which 2687 were issued to teachers; reading room use 5267. New borrowers registered 1684.

The year was "the most successful one in the history of the library," the circulation showing a gain of over 18,000 over any previous year, and 21,652 over 1902. The increase has come mainly from the juvenile department, nearly four-fifths being of books in this class; the school circulation showed an increase of 840 v. Miss Simpson says: "We now feel that the library is doing good work with adults, young people and schools, and that it has reached the maximum figures possible under existing conditions." Nine exhibitions from the Library Art Club were given.

*Connellsville, Pa. Carnegie L.* (1st rpt. — year ending April 30, 1904.) Total 2523. Issued, home use 27,495 (fict. 74 %), of which 10,788 were juvenile. No. borrowers 1588.

"On Friday afternoons, from September to April, inclusive, stories, carefully selected from the folk-lore of all nations, were told to the children of the three lower grades of the public school. These stories were designed solely to arouse the interest of the children in good literature, and after the story was over it was impossible to supply the demand for the books which contained the story just heard. The total attendance for the nine months was 2224.

"When school opened in the fall the librarian attended a meeting of the teachers, at which time she addressed them on the subject of co-operation between the library and the public school and distributed to them graded lists of the books in the library suitable for children of each grade below the high school."

*Denver (Colo.) P. L.* The library *Bulletin* for July contained a brief statement of what has been done toward the proposed library building. The site for the building, 320 x 150 feet, was purchased in January, 1902, and a few weeks later came Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$200,000, to which the city council added an extra tax levy amounting to about \$40,000 — giving, with additions from rent and other sources, a total of about \$250,000.

A competition was held, in which 28 architects entered, and the decision was in favor of Albert R. Ross, of New York City. His preliminary sketches have been adopted, with a few modifications, and it is expected that the working drawings and specifications will be completed so that the contracts for the building may be let not later than Oct. 1.

The building will contain three stories, the first floor being about four feet below the grade. The first and third stories will be 15 feet in height, and the second, or main story, 22½ feet. A massive flight of steps, with pedestals for statues, will lead to the main entrance. The style will be Roman classic,

the entablature being supported by 14 detached Corinthian columns, making a façade both appropriate and impressive. The same general treatment will be carried out on the east and west ends of the building, but, instead of detached columns, there will be pilasters corresponding with the Corinthian columns. The building will be about 170 feet in length and 65 feet in depth, with a stack room projecting about 25 feet in the rear. In order to give the best results the building will be set back about fifty feet from the lot line, and, as the avenue is 100 feet wide at this point, the effect will be the best possible.

When the contracts have been let the houses facing on West Colfax avenue will be taken down to make room for the new building. When it is finished, and the library moved into it, all of the old houses facing on South 14th street will be removed. There will be about 75 feet of park at each end of the grounds, which will be laid out appropriately with trees and shrubs.

The first floor will contain the children's room, the newspaper reading room, the cataloging, work, delivery station and binding rooms, and the public lavatories. On the second floor will be the delivery, reference, open-shelf rooms, librarian's quarters, and, on a mezzanine floor, above the latter, will be the lunch and toilet rooms for the members of the force. The third floor will have a room for special libraries, a room for exhibitions of works of art, which will also be used for convocations of teachers, when the library is brought into closer relationship with the public schools. There will be a map room, a room for photography, equipped with a camera and apparatus necessary for developing. The office of the directors and four study rooms will be on this floor.

The new building will not interfere with the present quarters except in the matter of shutting off some light. They will be occupied until the new building is completed.

*Elmira, N. Y. Steele Memorial L.* (Rpt. — year ending May 17, 1904.) Added 856, of which 228 were gifts; total 9128. Issued, home use 44,963. New cards issued 660; total borrowers 7637.

The reference department "is increasing in number of volumes and enlarged usefulness." From the state library 20 volumes were borrowed to meet special needs; "it is always possible to supplement efficiency of our reference work in this way, and the state urges every library to avail itself of the advantage whenever its own resources are inadequate.

"Our district library institute met in Elmira on May 3 and 4, in which were included Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Delaware, Otsego, Tioga and Tompkins counties. The meetings were most encouraging and full of practical and helpful suggestions in library work."

*Far Rockaway (N. Y.) P. L.* The Carnegie library building, the first of the Carnegie branches of the Queens Borough Public Li-



brary, was formally opened on the afternoon of Thursday, Aug. 18. The building, which cost \$30,000, is of brick with terra cotta trimmings and a copper roof. It is centrally situated, near the railway station, with a frontage of 70 feet on Central avenue and a depth of 50 feet. Entrance through a vestibule 10 feet wide leads directly to the book room, arranged with a central delivery desk back of which are radiating stacks for free access. The room is arranged with reading tables for children on the left, and tables for adults on the right, thus combining reading room and children's room. The newspaper room is in the basement, and there is a librarian's office and a work room. The building opened with 1700 v. on the shelves, and 4000 more will soon be received.

*Hartford (Ct.) P. L.* (66th rpt.—year ending May 30, 1904.) Added 4956; total about 83,000. Issued, home use 223,405 (fict. 112,942; juv. fict. 30,895). New registration 1828; total registration 11,002. Receipts \$15,840.23; expenses \$15,816.71.

"The most gratifying development of the year" has been the arrangements for an independent children's department, in the three rooms of the Athenæum building, previously occupied by the Hartford Club. "The work of renovation has been begun, and we expect that by autumn the new quarters will be turned over to the library. These rooms will, we believe, prove to be well suited to the purpose for which they are designed. When they are properly fitted up, it is proposed to move all the children's books into them, serve the children from that point, and conduct there a reference, consultation, and study room for children, presided over by some attendant or attendants qualified for the special work carried on. The result will be to greatly improve the facilities of the library for this branch of its work, afford much needed shelf-room in the main library, and relieve the congestion there in a way which will, we doubt not, be much appreciated by adult patrons.

"The ability of the library to purchase books has been materially diminished by the net-price system, which was put into effect by the trade about two years ago. Novels and stories for children are a trifle cheaper, but the cost of other new books is very appreciably more than formerly, approximately from 15 to 25 per cent. The effect of this advance upon large orders is unpleasantly noticeable.

"The income of the John S. Welles fund, of \$2000, which the library received last year, has been expended for books of permanent value, and a bookplate of the same design as for the Martha Wood Brown fund, repeated from the plate of the old Hartford Library Company of the eighteenth century, has been placed in them."

*Henderson (Ky.) P. L.* The Carnegie library building was opened on the evening of Aug. 1 with formal exercises. Mr. Car-

negie's gift was \$25,000, made in 1902, on the usual conditions. A branch library for negroes has been established in one of the negro school buildings, and the directors say, "we intend to do them justice with a liberal hand in providing them with books and all conveniences necessary to their enjoyment."

*Indiana libraries.* The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission of Indiana publishes a volume devoted to the "Municipal and institutional libraries of Indiana; history, condition and management," compiled by W. E. Henry, state librarian (166 p. O.). This is intended to supplement Mr. Jacob Dunn's excellent monograph on Indiana libraries, prepared for the Columbian Exposition 11 years ago. It is prefaced with portraits of Andrew Carnegie, whose library gifts to Indiana between Jan. 1, 1901, and March 1, 1904, amounted to \$872,000, distributed among 39 cities in 36 of the 92 counties of the state; and William Maclure, founder of the Workmen's Institute of New Harmony, whose bequest in 1839 of \$72,000 for workingmen's libraries in Indiana resulted in the establishment of 144 such libraries in 89 counties. The volume is made up of short historical and descriptive accounts of the libraries, averaging about a page and a half in length, furnished from the local authorities, and therefore varying in character of the information given. The arrangement is alphabetical under place. A statistical summary of the libraries reporting and a map showing distribution of the libraries through the state are appended. In all 79 libraries are represented in the descriptive accounts, and 34 are recorded from which no reports were obtainable.

*Indianapolis (Ind.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1904.) Added, 4774; total 105,726. Issued, home use 274,502. Cards in use 20,220.

The library now comprises besides the main library 7 branch libraries, 12 delivery stations, and 6 deposit stations. 10,229 books were circulated through the public schools.

*Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.* The following order was recently posted in the various divisions of the library:

"To the Members of the Library Service:

"The librarian will at any season and with or without special appointment be glad to see any member of the force who desires to confer with him, whether the matter concern his status or prospects, or the duties or privileges, or comforts of the service, or be purely personal. He has from time to time expressed this.

"During the next several weeks he would be particularly glad to see any of his associates between 2.30 and 3.30 and 4.30 and 5 o'clock of any afternoon (including Sundays), when the library is open.

"HERBERT PUTNAM, Librarian."

In view of the many callers the Librarian of Congress must necessarily receive, and the constant demands upon his time, this permanent invitation to members of the staff to discuss with him matters of personal or professional concern appears as a considerate and gracious act.

*Ludlow Vt. Fletcher Memorial L.* (Rpt.



—year ending Jan. 1, 1904.) Added 515; total 7534. Issued 18,141, of which 5232 were drawn from the children's department (fict. 64.67%). New registration 165; total registration 973; population of town (1900) 2042. Expenses of water, fuel and electric lights are paid by the town, all other expenses being paid by the trustees of the library.

Books for school room libraries are drawn by teachers, and travelling libraries have been sent to three district schools. School children are also invited to the library, to attend short talks on the use of books. Ten exhibits were held during the year through the Library Art Club.

*Montclair (N. J.) F. P. L.* (10th rpt.—year ending April 30, 1903.) Added 993; total 10,824. Issued, home use 44,053 (fict. 74%). New registration 675; total no. persons using library 5815. Receipts \$5833.71; expenses \$5830.29 (salaries \$1701.50, books \$703.56, magazines \$90.90, binding \$73.45, lighting \$131.88, coal \$72.25, insurance \$291.15, building expenses \$1131.77).

*Oshkosh (Wis.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1904.) Added 3250; total 17,449. Issued 94,742. New cards issued 1195; total cardholders 7016.

Talks on reference work were given by the librarian to high school students and two art exhibitions were held during the year.

*Passaic (N. J.) P. L.* (16th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) Added 5008; total 15,418. Issued, home use 103,361 (fict., 38,704; juv. 29,479); reading room attendance 92,447. Receipts \$12,297.74; expenses \$10,752.49 (salaries \$2660.30, books \$4265.96, newspapers and periodicals \$290.87, rebinding \$336.95).

The year was notable for the opening of the handsome Reid Memorial Library, the gift of Mr. Peter Reid, as a branch in the manufacturing section of the city known as Dundee. This building contains 5102 v., the majority procured through Mr. Reid's gift of \$10,000 for the purpose, "enabling us to start with a good general library, a splendid collection of reference books, as well as to provide books in French, German, Dutch, Italian, Hungarian, Russian, Slavish, Polish, Hebrew and Yiddish to meet the demand for books in foreign languages, which are giving so much pleasure and attracting in large numbers those to whom the library can be of most benefit, and still leaving a balance in the book fund."

The circulation shows an increase over the previous year of 28,264 v. for home use.

Of the work of the branch library Miss Campbell says: "The generous plan on which the Reid Memorial Library was built has enabled us to carry on a great deal of educational and philanthropic work in a manner more liberal than that which usually falls to the share of a public library. The building, and all it stands for, is a source of much pride to the community, and the eagerness with which they fall in with every suggestion tend-

ing to the broadening and elevating of the people shows their appreciation of Mr. Reid's gift. One room has been reserved for debating societies and study clubs; two have been set aside entirely for social entertainments, and educational assistance has been given to those unable or unfitted to take advantage of the privileges of the public schools. I feel confident Mrs. Reid's fondest dreams would be more than realized could she see the throngs of young people who flock to the building perpetuating her memory every night. The social and educational work, so far, has been taken care of entirely by volunteer assistance, and the most hearty thanks of the library are due to the ladies and gentlemen whose time and assistance have made this work possible. It might be advisable that this work should be under the care and have the financial support of some social settlement society, could one be found to carry it on, on the broad lines in which it has been started, absolutely independent of class, creed, nationality or politics."

*Sedalia (Mo.) P. L.* (9th rpt.—year ending April 30, 1904.) Added 1159; total 5854. Issued, home use 38,511 (fict. 23,995; juv. 10,596.) New registration 698; total borrowers 3305. Receipts \$6172.14 (from city \$4760.64); expenses \$5031.60 (salaries \$1955, books and binding \$1076.71, interest, insurance, heating, etc., \$1099.89, paid on indebtedness \$900).

A duplicate pay collection of popular books is maintained, and a yearly \$100 subscription has been entered with the Bodley Club, in return for which 100 books are received at the beginning of the year, which may be exchanged as often as desired.

The president of the board of trustees says: "The board has been subjected to criticism, because of the fact that about 40 per cent. of the income of the library is annually expended for salaries. This matter has had careful consideration, and your president is fully convinced that our library cannot give the public the service it now gives, nor the service which it ought to give, for less money. It is impossible to care for our building, to keep it open to the public all day and until nine o'clock at night, to properly care for and catalog the books, and to furnish intelligent and effective assistance to those who inquire for books and information, with a smaller or cheaper corps of employees."

*Squirrel Island (Me.) L.* The attractive library building, the gift of A. H. Davenport, of Malden, Mass., was dedicated on Aug. 13.

The building, which cost over \$85,000, was decorated with flags, bunting and plants, and after music and addresses a reception was held in honor of the giver, which was attended by fully 1800 guests. The building was presented to the Squirrel Island Village Corporation on but two conditions: 1, that it be for the use of the cottagers on Squirrel Island, and 2, that it shall always be called the Squirrel Island Library.

*Superior (Wis.) P. L.* (15th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1904.) Added 1419; total 15,803. Issued, home use 53,228 (fict. 67%), of which 3394 were issued through the schools and 3005 through the branches. New registration 1829; cards in force 4228.

An effective report, printed in the local press, which it is to be hoped may also appear in pamphlet form. It is pointed out, by comparison with other towns, that the library does not reach as large a proportion of the population as it should, although the year's increase of 6632 v. in circulation is encouraging. The library was open on holidays for the first time during the year, and it is recommended that this be continued, not only for reading but for circulation also.

The former delivery stations have been changed to branch libraries or deposit stations, collections of from 75 to 250 v. being placed in book cases in the stores where deliveries had been maintained. "The collections of books are exchanged at the main library as often as the station keepers desire it, the books being usually retained as long as in demand. In a city of so many distinct sections as ours, where many people would be actually deprived of library privileges on account of the distance, it seems to be necessary to bring the books to the people in this way. Ideal conditions would be to have branch reading rooms in the various sections of the city with magazines on file and large duplicate book collections and daily deliveries." Reports from the four branches are appended. Travelling libraries were sent out to five schools, and a beginning has been made toward a duplicate collection of books for these school libraries. Talks were given in the schools by the librarian on the use of books. The reclassification of the library is being put through as rapidly as possible, and the government documents have been classified and weeded out. Fines have been reduced from three cents to one cent a day, and reserve postals adopted. Story hours have been held for the children, talks on the contents and use of the library given to high school pupils, and a winter course of lectures was carried through. Three art exhibits were held during the year.

The chief needs are: a larger book fund, and enlargement of the reference room with general rearrangement of the various departments.

*University of California L., Berkeley.* It is proposed hereafter to materially restrict access to shelves on the part of students, on account of the serious loss of books prevailing under the former system. Last year the alcoves on the lower floor were closed to students, and it is now intended to close all alcoves, and require that all books be applied for at the desk.

*University of Texas L., Austin.* (Rpt.—year ending May 1, 1904.) Added 3457; total 41,100. Issued, home use 11,888. No record

is kept of the number of volumes used in the library room, though this forms the chief use of the library. There still remain about 10,500 volumes uncataloged, and work on these is being pushed. A one-hour course in Bibliography will be offered by the librarian as an elective next year to juniors and seniors in the academic department.

#### FOREIGN.

*Berne National L.* An article on "La bibliothèque nationale à Berne," by Albert Schinz, professor of French literature at Bryn Mawr College, appeared in *La Semaine Littéraire* (Geneva) of May 28. The Berne National Library was begun at the close of the 18th century, in execution of the proposal of Minister Stapfer for the foundation of a national university, academy of fine arts, museum of Swiss history and library. Only the first steps towards its organization had been taken when in 1803 the downfall of the government resulted in the sale of the volumes already collected. During the years 1840 to 1860 several unsuccessful efforts were made to establish the library, but meantime, about 1850, a Federal Library (later termed the Central Library) was established at Berne. Its use was first restricted to government employees, but gradually its privileges were extended and its scope widened, and it became officially recognized as the national library. In 1891, through the efforts of Dr. F. Staub, of Zurich, it received increased state support, and by 1893 its appropriation had reached the sum of 23,000 francs. At the same time the Federal Council recommended that the library be divided into two collections—the National Library, to be devoted to Swiss archives, literature and history; and the Central Federal Library, to remain purely administrative. While this recommendation was not carried out, the development of the library on national lines was assured. It was, of course, impossible for a library founded in the last years of the 19th century to endeavor to make even an incomplete collection of Helvetic literature. It was therefore arranged that the National Library should collect Helvetic literature later than 1848, while for earlier material it should establish close relations with the Burgerbibliothek of Lucerne, especially rich in this field, to which an appropriation was granted by the Swiss Confederation. Exchanges to this end were made between the two libraries, and have since continued, "and, despite the predictions of numerous pessimists, declaring that such a combination could result in nothing but confusion, it seems to work most satisfactorily." Since 1895 the library has been under the direction of Dr. Bernoulli, as librarian, and Dr. Geiser as assistant librarian, and since the autumn of 1899 it has occupied an attractive building of its own in the Kirchenfeld near the new Berne historical museum. In 1901 it contained about 51,000 v., with yearly accessions of about 6000 v. Dr. Schinz describes some of the special collec-

tions, the general character of the library, and its methods of administration. Besides the use of the books in the library, books are lent on application, even to readers in remote districts. American stacks are used for shelving, and a card catalog is in use—*apropos* of which it is suggested that the library should take up the work done in the United States by the Library of Congress, and supply printed cards, at least for the Swiss literature received by it.

*British Museum L.* (Return—year ending March 31, 1904.) Added 27,370 v. and pm., of which 5901 were gifts, 13,904 were received by the copyright act, and 6608 by purchase; 64,065 parts of volumes or periodical publications have also been added, of which 2827 were gifts, 38,646 copyright accessions, and 21,918 purchases. Accessions also included 1474 maps and 7751 musical publications. The number of readers during the 303 days the reading room was open was 209,713, or a daily average of over 692. In all 1,528,896 v. were supplied to readers, of which 863,741 were issued from the general library, 26,666 in the King's Library, 1412 from the Grenville Library, 3902 from the map room, and 232 from the Oriental department. In the newspaper room there were 23,684 readers, to whom 58,567 v. were issued; and 313 visitors were admitted to the map room for special geographical research.

"Progress has been made with the printing of the supplement to the General Catalogue, which will contain the titles of all such books as were added to the library during the years 1882-1899, but not incorporated in the Catalogue during the process of printing." The parts from H to M were issued during the year. The more important or interesting accessions of the year are briefly described. Among them were 72 English books printed before 1640 and 97 foreign incunabula, the former including the only known copy of the first dated book printed by Richard Pynson, perfect and in the original stamped leather binding. The accessions noted include a collection of 69 Quaker tracts, printed between 1653 and 1690, containing writings of the Foxes, Penn, Naylor and other famous Quakers of the day; "The Ayrshire garland, an excellent new song," being the original version of Burns' "The kirk's alarm," a single sheet believed to have been printed at Dumfries at Burns' expense in 1789; "First fruits of Australasian poetry," 1819, one of the earliest books printed at Sydney; and "Tu-kaio-li, or the two fair cousins, a Chinese novel from the French versions of M. Abel Remusat," London, 1827. The last-named volume contains manuscript notes by Leigh Hunt and Carlyle. "The most interesting of Leigh Hunt's notes read: 'Finished the third regular reading of this curious and delightful book, September 18, 1837. L. H.' 'Finished my fourth reading with increased admiration and with gratitude for comfort in

great distress. February 21st, 1853. L. H.'"

In the Department of Manuscripts, although no large collection was added during the year, there were many acquisitions of great interest. From the Egypt Exploration Fund were received "19 valuable Greek papyri of the first and second centuries, including fragments of unknown epic, lyric, comic, historical and philosophical writings, a long treatise on metre, scholia on the 21st book of the Iliad, and dated documents of considerable palaeographic interest; also a Latin papyrus of the second century, relating to the pecuniary affairs of Roman soldiers." By purchase a large quantity of papyri were acquired, ranging from the second century B.C. to the seventh century A.D. "They include several perfect dated documents of the Ptolemaic period, and a large number of official and business documents of the Roman and Byzantine period; to the latter dates belong several books, of a shape and kind hitherto unknown, containing records of taxation."

*Cromarty, Scotl.* The free library, reading room and museum, established as a memorial to Hugh Miller, the stonemason-geologist, was opened on Aug. 26. The cost of the institution was defrayed by public subscription, Mr. Carnegie doubling the sum raised by the local committee. A large proportion of the subscriptions was received from American admirers of Miller.

*Glasgow. Baillie's Institution F. Ref. L.* (Rpt.—year ending May 15, 1904.) Added 788; total 20,392. Issued (four months only) 16,412 (science 15.58 %, history 15.51 %, theology 11.66 %, poetry 10.40 %, biography 6.66 %, fiction 6.20 %).

Owing to the removal of the library to new quarters in West Regent street, the issue of books was discontinued from May 21, 1903, until Feb. 1, 1904, a period of eight months. An account of the reopening is appended to the report, with the address of Mr. John F. Orr, delivered on the occasion, from which the chief facts in the history of the institution may be summarized.

The library, which was opened on Sept. 20, 1887, with 4000 volumes, was founded by George Baillie, of Glasgow, who gave during his own lifetime his entire fortune of £18,000, with its accumulations for 21 years from Nov. 11, 1863, as a fund for the erection and endowment of an institution intended 1, to aid the self-culture of the operative classes in Glasgow by means of free public libraries and reading rooms, and 2, to provide for the tuition of their children in unsectarian schools. The second of these objects, however, could never be undertaken, owing to the insufficiency of the fund for such a purpose. Trustees of the fund were incorporated in 1867, and the library was opened in Miller street in 1887. At the expiration of the 21 years, in 1884, the fund amounted to about £36,000, and the library has received no income from other sources. The new building, formerly St.

David's Free Church, was secured on a 10-year lease at a rental of £125 per year. Mr. Orr says that while every effort has been made to order the selection of books on broad and catholic lines, giving adequate representation to all subjects, "there is one class of books with regard to which the governors have chosen to walk circumspectly. I refer to prose fiction. It has been the general rule to limit the selection to works of dead authors, and to admit only those which have taken a permanent place in literature, . . . but it is not applied pedantically, as a place has been given to the works of George Meredith and some other eminent living novelists."

"The contents of the library have been thus classified by the librarian: History, voyages, etc., 3945; Poetry and the drama, 2115; Science, manufactures, etc., 2111; Biography, 2020; Philosophy, theology, etc., 1853; Law, politics, sociology, etc., 1007; Prose fiction, 728; Fine arts, 719; Philology and linguistics, 514; Miscellaneous, 4592.

"In this list, distributed among the classes, are 600 volumes relating to Glasgow and 800 volumes relating to Scotland—the latter exclusive of the Glasgow books and of Scottish poets and biographies of Scotsmen.

"Now, has this collection of books brought together within the last 20 years been made use of as might have been expected by those whom the founder intended to benefit? I am afraid that the answer must be in the negative. The total issue from the opening to May 15, 1903, was 860,759, representing a daily issue of 183. The number of readers for the same period was 486,577, being a daily average of 103. This attendance is far short of what one would wish, and it is difficult to account for the fact, that in a city like Glasgow, with its large industrial population and its few free reference libraries, so little eagerness has been shown to take advantage of the opportunities for self-culture which this library affords." The chief reason given for this is that the existence of the library has been but imperfectly known, and that it appeals chiefly to students and serious readers.

*Japan, Imperial L. Tokyo.* (Rpt., 1903-04.) Added 5811, of which 3792 were Japanese and Chinese; total 217,194. Of the total contents of the library 171,890 v. are Japanese and Chinese works and 45,304 European publications. The library was open 334 days, and was visited by 144,526 readers who consulted 770,354 v. The number of readers shows an increase of 5876 over the previous year. The new building mentioned in last year's report has been completed, and the removal of the books will shortly be accomplished.

Last year Mr. Tanaka, the librarian, reported 42 other public libraries, containing 217,813 v. This year there are 78 other public libraries, with 423,587 v. A diagram shows the relative location of the new libraries. The report is printed in Japanese, and accompanied by a separate summary in English.

## Gifts and Bequests.

*Johnson City (Tenn.) P. L.* By the will of the late Mrs. J. C. Hunt the library receives a bequest of \$500, to be devoted to the purchase of books.

*New York City.* Mr. Archer M. Huntington, of New York, has announced his intention of presenting his fine and exhaustive collection of Spanish books, manuscripts, coins, etc., to the city of New York as a permanent library and museum. The collection will be placed in possession of the Hispanic Society of America, and will be housed in a suitable building, for which plans are now in preparation, to be erected in Audubon Park, 155th and 156th streets. The deed of gift is said to have been already executed. Mr. Huntington, who is considered one of the best authorities on Spanish subjects in America, has for many years devoted himself to the collection of documents, books, paintings, and coins illustrative of Spanish history and life, and this collection is at present kept in a fireproof building at his country home in Bay Chester. He has written a number of books on Spanish subjects and has reprinted about 50 rare Spanish books, not for general circulation but for use of libraries and educational institutions. He hopes, by means of the Hispanic Society and its library-museum, to interest Americans more generally in Spanish affairs and bring about more intimate relations between the two peoples. The value of the collections and endowment to be placed in the hands of the trustees is estimated at over \$1,000,000.

*Odessa, Del. Corbit L.* By the recent death of Mrs. Virginia Corbit, widow of Dr. William B. Corbit, of Washington, D. C., the Corbit library comes into possession of a legacy of \$10,000, bequeathed it by Dr. Corbit, to take effect at the death of his wife. The library, which was the first free library in the state of Delaware, was established under charge of the school commissioners of the district in 1857, from a fund of \$950, left by Dr. James Corbit. It received a later gift of \$500 from Daniel Corbit, and his son, Dr. William Corbit, left it 400 volumes of his own library besides the bequest noted. The library is quartered in the school building and contains about 2500 v.; it is open for three hours on Saturdays, and its use is free to the residents of Odessa.

*Union Hill (N. J.) P. L.* By the will of the late Dr. Albert W. Warden, of Union Hill, the library receives a bequest of \$500, to be invested and the income used for the purchase of books.

*University of California L.* The report of the president of the university, presented in August, acknowledges the gift of \$7000 from John D. Spreckels, for the purchase of the



fine Germanic library of the late Professor Karl Weinhold, of the University of Berlin. The collection contains about 10,000 volumes and pamphlets on Germanic studies—modern classics, literary criticism and the history of literature. By this splendid gift "Mr. Spreckels provides the German department of the state university, which has been sorely hampered by the inadequacy of its library, with an equipment which cannot fail to give a powerful impetus to advanced study in the Germanic languages and literatures, not only at Berkeley, but in conjunction with the Hildebrand library at Stanford and on the Pacific coast generally."

*University of Chicago L.* On Aug. 17 the library received from Professor George Eliott Howard the gift of his collection of 1700 volumes on matrimonial institutions, gathered during the preparation of his important work on this subject, recently published. It is believed to be the largest collection extant dealing with marriage, divorce and the family.

#### *Carnegie library gifts.*

*Westfield, N. J.* Aug. 4. \$10,000.

### Librarians.

EVERY, Samuel Putnam. The name of Samuel Putnam Avery is so closely associated with library interests, through his generous gifts to libraries, that record of his recent death should be given here. Mr. Avery, who died at his home in New York City on Aug. 11, aged 83 years, was for nearly half a century one of the best known figures in New York art circles, notable as a collector and active in many public enterprises. He was a trustee of the New York Public Library and president of the Grolier Club. His library benefactions included the establishment in 1891 at Columbia University Library of the Avery Architectural Library, founded as a memorial to his son; the gift of a library to Teachers' College in 1893, as a memorial to a daughter; and the more recent gift to the New York Public Library of the valuable collection of prints bearing his name. The Avery Architectural Library was described as one of the important "Special collections in American libraries" in *L. J.*, June, 1903, and the Avery collection of prints in the New York Public Library was described in the same series, in *L. J.* for March, 1904.

CROWNINSHIELD, Miss Edith, has been appointed librarian of the Hubbard Memorial Library, Ludlow, Vt., succeeding Miss Mary Birnie, resigned.

GREENWOOD, Arthur H., of Washington, Ind., has been appointed librarian of the law school of Indiana University, Bloomington.

SANFORD, Miss Delia, cataloger in the Davenport (Iowa) Public Library, has accepted a position on the staff of the University of Iowa Library, at Iowa City.

TAYLOR, William B. A., for seven years a member of the staff of the St. Louis (Mo.) Free Public Library, has been elected librarian of the Mercantile Library of Cincinnati, O., his appointment taking effect Sept. 15. Mr. Taylor is a graduate of Oberlin College, class of '94. The Mercantile Library has recently been installed in new quarters and the trustees have expressed their intention to thoroughly modernize it and improve its facilities.

WRIGHT, Charles E., formerly reference librarian of the Cincinnati (O.) Public Library, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Carnegie Library, Duquesne, Pa., his appointment taking effect Sept. 1.

WYER, Malcolm G., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1903, has been appointed acting librarian of the State University of Iowa at Iowa City.

### Cataloging and Classification.

The *Boston P. L. Bulletin* for August contains "A list of regimental histories and official records of the individual states in the Civil War," to be found in the library.

CARNEGIE L. OF PITTSBURGH. Alphabetical finding list of the periodicals and other serials currently received. 4th ed. Pittsburgh, Pa., June, 1904. 22 p. O.

CHICAGO, P. L. Finding lists. 8th edition: Geography and travels. Chicago, January, 1904. p. 367-517. O.

— Poetry and drama; essays and miscellanies; collected works. Chicago, June, 1904. p. 519-644. O.

DETROIT (Mich.) P. L. General catalogue, third supplement, 1899-1903. Detroit, Mich., 1904. 946 p. l. O.

It is a pleasure to receive the new five-yearly volume of this admirable catalog—one of the best of current printed catalogs in its practical and simple methods and careful work. The only changes made from the plan of the former volumes are that the names of cities, towns and counties, heretofore placed under political divisions—as states or countries—are now placed independently in alphabetical order, and that collective series entries are now made under name of series instead of name of editor. "As a matter of fact, very few people notice the name of the editor of a series, while the title is the thing



commonly remembered." This catalog, it will be recalled, includes all books but fiction and works in foreign languages, and is an excellent example of the dictionary form.

ENOCH PRATT F. L. OF BALTIMORE CITY.

Finding list, Central Library. 6th edition, part 6: History, description and travel (*continued*); Asia, Africa, Australia, etc.; Philosophy, Religion. Baltimore, Published by the library, June, 1904. 16 p. 1090-1337. O.

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE. Classification bibliographique décimale: tables générales refondues, établies en vue de la publication du répertoire bibliographique universel. Fasc. no. 19: Tables de la division [1], Philosophie, Questions morales. Bruxelles, Institut Internat. de Bibliographie, 1904. 24 p. (unp.) O.

— Fasc. no. 20: Tables de la division [63], Agriculture, Agronomie, Sciences agricoles. Bruxelles, Institut Internat. de Bibliographie, 1904. 46 p. (unp.) O.

INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE. 2d annual issue. H. Geology; O. Human anatomy. London, Harrison & Sons, 1904. 8+256; 8+235 p.

The LACONIA (N. H.) P. L. *Bulletin* for July follows the usual list of new books, with a "List of old books" running from A to M, and including only popular or standard fiction.

MINNESOTA STATE L. COMMISSION. Publication no. 2, June, 1904. Public documents in the small library. [Minneapolis, Minn.] 1904. 22 p. O.

An extremely useful, practical little pamphlet by J. I. Wyer, Jr., giving suggestions as to the documents useful in small libraries, their classification and cataloging, references on the subject, and a note regarding Minnesota state publications, by Warren Upham.

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for August contains part 3 of the important "Selected list of works relating to naval history, naval administration, etc."

NEW YORK STATE L. *Bulletin* 88. Bibliography 37. A selection from the best books of 1903; with notes. Albany, 1904. p. 421-461. O. 10 c.

The usual annual annotated list.

STEARNS, Lutie E., *comp.* Books of interest and consolation to spinsters, 1904. 14 p. D.

This neatly printed little list, issued for sale at 25 cents a copy for the benefit of the

Children's Free Hospital of Milwaukee, will appeal to a majority of library workers. Interest and amusement may be derived from its contents, but it may be doubted if the literature recommended, in several departments at least, will furnish "consolation." The list is in 10 divisions: books "in re spinsters;" "in re bachelors" (the masculine variety); friendship; love; love letters; love poems; famous love affairs of fact and fiction; marriage; love stories of many lands; miscellaneous. In the last group are listed Fox's "Book of martyrs," "How to use a chafing dish," and "Concerning cats;" but these practical aids would hardly counterbalance the influence of the Browning love letters, "Sonnets from the Portuguese," Suckling's lyrics, and other of the titles previously listed.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, U. S. Army. Index-catalogue of the library: authors and subjects. 2d series, v. 9: L-Lyuri. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1904. 872 p. Q.

This volume includes 8706 author entries, representing 2599 v. and 8291 pm. Nearly one-sixth of its space is devoted to Labor; other large subjects are Larynx (76 pages), Leprosy (31 pages), Liver (86 pages), Lungs (46 pages). Many curious early medical treatises are recorded, and there are interesting titles under Letters, while subjects not medical include Library construction, Library hygiene, and Language.

TRENTON (N. J.) F. P. L. Catalogue, July, 1904. Trenton, N. J., 1904. 218 p. I. O.

A D. C. catalog, including all classes but fiction, with subject index and summary of classification prefixed and author index appended. Strongly made and printed on heavy manila paper.

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WYER, J. I., *jr.* Bibliographical contributions from the library of the University of Nebraska. 4: U. S. government documents in small libraries; reprinted from publication 2, of the Minnesota Library Commission. Lincoln, Neb., June, 1904. 16 p. O.

Does not include the note regarding Minnesota state publications.

## Bibliography.

CATALOGUE GENERAL de la librairie française: continuation de l'ouvrage d' Otto Lorenz. v. 15 (1891 à 1899), rédigé par D. Jordell. I-Z. Paris, Librairie Nilsson (Per Lamm), 1904. 1059 p. 8°, pap.

This catalog, it should be remembered, is restricted to publications in the departments of science, art and literature.

CODDEN, Richard. Axon, William E. A. Cobden bibliography. (*In Notes and Queries*, July 23, Aug. 6, Aug. 20. 10th ser. 2: 62-63, 103-105, 142-143.)

These instalments cover chiefly biographies and appreciations, comment and criticism, from 1836 to 1901, and (Aug. 20) titles omitted during the course of printing of this record.

DICKENS, Charles. Thomson, J. C. Bibliography of the writings of Charles Dickens. Warwick, J. Thomson; New York, G. E. Stechert, 1904. 8+108 p. D.

A chronological record, including newspaper and magazine articles, pamphlets, and fugitive pieces, and only first or earlier editions of the better known works—in all 115 items. Auction values are summarized, and there are full descriptive and bibliographical notes.

ECONOMICS. Ely, Richard T., and Wicker, George Ray. Elementary principles of economics, together with a short sketch of economic history. New York, Macmillan Co., 1904. 7+388 p. 12°.

Pages 371-381 contain a classified course of reading arranged for the advanced student and for the untechnical reader.

IMPRESSIONIST PAINTING. Dewhurst, Wynford. Impressionist painting: its genesis and development. London, George Newnes, Ltd., 1904. 15+127 p. 4°.

Contains an annotated bibliography of seven pages.

JAPAN. *The Chautauquan* for August (p. 596) contained a selected annotated bibliography on Japanese history, literature, art and life.

—Weitenkampf, Frank. The literature of new Japan: a bibliographical essay. (*In The Lamp*, September, p. 137-139.)

An annotated list of 26 titles, "believed to represent practically all important contributions to the literary history of present-day Japan."

MOHAMMEDANISM. Tisdall, W. St. Clair. A

manual of the leading Muhammadan objections to Christianity. London, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1904. 239 p. 12°.

There are 13 pages of bibliographical appendixes, classified as follows: Some useful books on Islam in European languages; Some important Christian works in Oriental languages on the Muhammadan controversy; A few leading Muhammadan works against Christianity; The received collections of Arabic traditions; Some leading Muhammadan commentators.

PETRARCH. Calvi, Em. Bibliografia analitica petrarchesca, 1877-1904; in continuazione a quella del Ferrazzi. Roma, Ermanno Loescher e C. edit., 1904. 11+102 p. 8°.

Published as one of the results of the Petrarch centennial observances, this bibliography is a valuable contribution to the subject. It carries on the record of Jacopo Ferrazzi, beginning in 1877, and gives brief synopsis of contents of the publications listed. It shows a striking increase in the number of publications dealing with Petrarch, which now average about 30 a year—this being inclusive of other countries as well as Italy.

POTTERY. Burton, William. A history and description of English earthenware and stoneware (to the beginning of the 19th century). London, Cassell & Co., 1904. 15+192 p. il. 8°.

Contains a two-page bibliography (44 titles).

RÉPERTOIRE BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE de la librairie française pour l'année 1903, rédigé par D. Jordell. Quatrième année. Paris, Librairie Nilsson (Per Lamm), 1904. 168+92 p. 8°, pap.

The usual annual record, in twelve monthly parts, of the more important French publications in the departments of science, art and literature, accompanied by an index.

Roz, Firmin. Une bibliographie du roman historique. (*In Revue des Deux Mondes*, 1st ser., July, 1904. p. 209-218.)

An exhaustive review of "A guide to the best historical novels and tales," by Jonathan Nield.

SCOTLAND. Atkinson, Mabel. Local government in Scotland. Edinburgh, William Blackwood & Sons, 1904. 10+441 p. 8°.

A selected, classified and annotated bibliography of 14 pages is given. The author is engaged on what is hoped will be an adequate bibliography of local government in Scotland, limited chiefly to publications which have appeared since 1800.

## INDEXES.

WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Index to the proceedings, 1874-1901; prepared under the editorial direction of Reuben Gold Thwaites, by Mary Elizabeth Haines. Madison, Published by the society, 1904. 399 p. O.

A compact, extremely detailed index to the 27 volumes of the separately published Proceedings of the Wisconsin Historical Society, from the 22d annual meeting, 1875, to the 49th, 1901. The volumes for the earlier years are covered by indexes previously issued ("Index to the early records," in the reprint edition of vol. 1 of the "Collections," and indexes to synoptical reports, 1854-85, in the first 10 volumes of the "Collections"), and it is proposed hereafter to publish a five-yearly supplemental index to the present work. The index is most minute, but practical and simple, covering record of gifts, accessions to the collections, etc. The arrangement is alphabetical, with references in numerical (which is also chronological) order. For large divisions this arrangement is modified, to bring together references on related subjects.

### Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

Joseph Conrad, according to his American publishers, McClure, Phillips & Co., is but part of the name of the well-known English writer. His full name is given as Joseph Conrad Korzeniowski.

*The following are supplied by Library of Congress:*

Cooke, Morris Llewellyn, 1872-, is the comp. of "A sketch of the Saving Fund Society of Germantown and vicinity."

Livingstone, Cora Luetta, 1874-, is the author of "Glimpses of pioneer life for little folks."

### Notes and Queries.

TECHNICAL BOOKS FOR LIBRARIES. — In a recent number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL reference was made to the valuable "Report of the Committee on Technical Books for Libraries." Your readers may be interested to know that it has been reprinted from the "Proceedings of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education," and will be furnished free of charge upon application to Prof. C. A. Waldo, secretary, 113 S. 9th street, La Fayette, Indiana. HILLER C. WELLMAN.

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THE NEW YORK GAZETTE. — Evans' "American bibliography," no. 2688, has: "The New York Gazette. Number 1. From Monday, October 9, to October 16, 1725 [-December, 1725]." Hildeburn's "Printers and printing in New York," p. 14, has: "But the event of 1725 was the publication on October 16, of the first number of the *New York Gazette*, the first newspaper printed in New York. . . . the earliest number I have seen is no. 18, February 28 to March 7, 1725-26." Thomas's "History of printing in America," 1810, v. 2, p. 94, has: "On the 16th of October, 1725, he [Bradford] began the publication of the first newspaper printed in this colony."

The numbers in existence show that the paper was published weekly on Monday, and it so happens that Mondays in the year 1904 fall on the same dates as in 1726. Reckoning back from the first number which Mr. Hildeburn has seen, or from no. 21, March 21 to March 28, 1726 (which is the first number in the file at the New York Society Library), no. 1 of the *Gazette* must have been published Nov. 1 to Monday Nov. 8, 1725, unless the early numbers were not published consecutively and regularly, or some peculiarities of the old and new style calendar vitiate this conclusion.

On no. 52, Oct. 24 to Oct. 31, 1726, appears the following: "N. B. This number 52 concludes the first year of this our *New York Gazette*. All Persons that take the same are desired to Pay in what is Due, in order to enable the Undertakers to continue the Publication of the said *Gazette*, or else it must drop."

Is Mr. Evans's statement a perpetuation of an error, or is there some foundation for the seeming error? How many numbers are in existence before number 18, the first which Mr. Hildeburn had seen? F. B. BIGELOW.

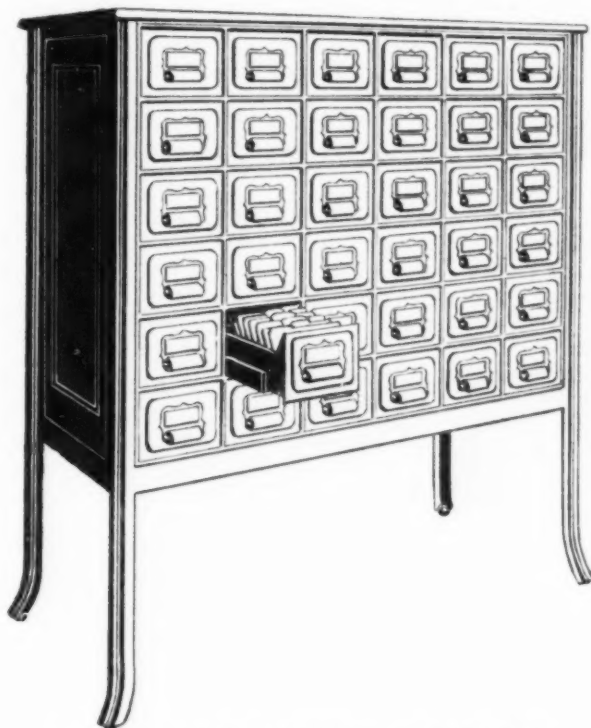
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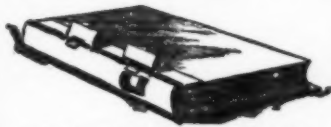
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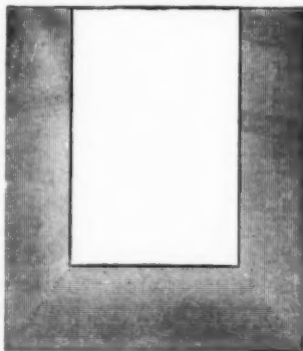
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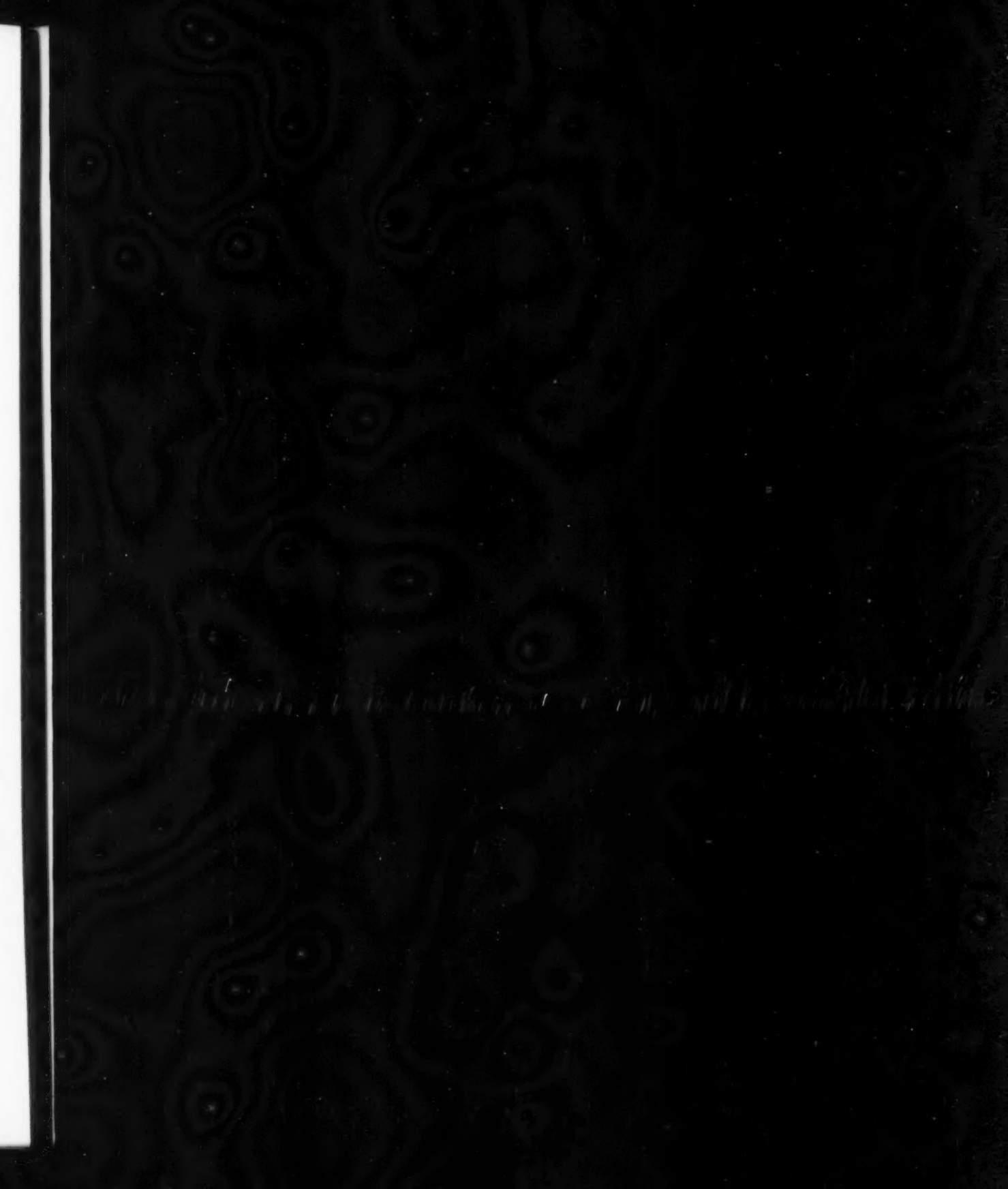
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